

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

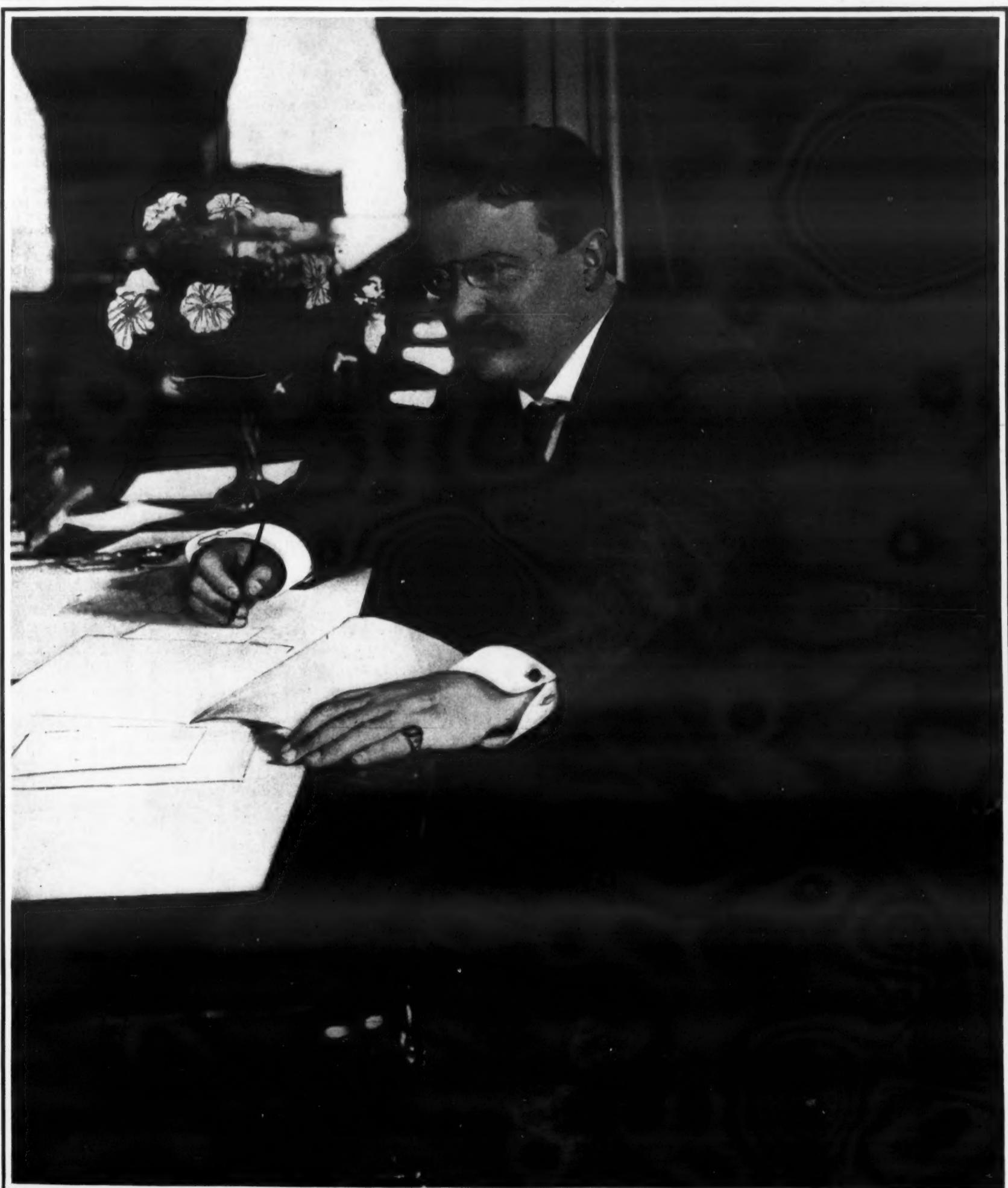
THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNING HIS THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION FOR 1906.
Photographed exclusively for Leslie's Weekly by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See page 508.

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Thursday, November 29, 1906

A True National Thanksgiving Day.

THAT Thanksgiving is an annual national festival is one of the most creditable and encouraging characteristics of the American people. It is one of the tokens that our ideals are not so much material as moral and spiritual. It indicates that deep in the national heart is faith in the power, the immanence, the guidance, the protection, and the love of God. Thanksgiving is in itself a creed of two fundamental and comprehensive articles, vitally and indissolubly related to each other—the brotherhood of God; the brotherhood of man. That is the creed of the American people. Everything great in our history is an illustration of our faith in it. It is the foundation of our government, of our homes, our common schools, and of our journalism. It has made us strong and triumphant in the day of battle. It has inspired us with enthusiasm, courage, and hope in time of adversity. It is the solvent that blends into one living and united nation those of every blood and language. Thanksgiving is the festival of this faith, even as the stars and stripes proclaim its gospel in all lands, in all winds, and on every sea.

The creed of Thanksgiving is one that can be sung. It is not only in every Christian hymn, but also in every song of a free people. With it the happy mother lulls her child, and to its music the reapers gather and bind the sheaves. Its silvery melody brings down the walls of the strongholds of tyranny and superstition, and summons harvests and cities, elevators, art galleries, and colleges from the soil. As forth from the mines come the buried sunbeams of bygone millenniums to furnish illumination, heat, and power for to-day's millions of men, so the glad anthem of faith in God and the brotherhood of men brings to a glorious resurrection of light and power every seed of truth sepulchred for ages in the monuments and mummies of ancient empires and civilizations. The torches that seemed forever extinguished blaze in splendor in every jeweled and resplendent star that lights the path of freedom and progress. Thanksgiving is a feast of all saints. The manhood and heroism of all ages are living and electrifying forces still. The brotherhood of men links together all generations as well as all races.

Let us give thanks for abundant harvests, for the fruit of rocky hillsides and billowing prairies, for garden, field, and orchard, for flocks and herds and the treasures of the mines, for flowers and forests, for spring and brook, lake and river, and the deep and wide sea with all its finny tribes that are the food of men. All the abundance and the beauty of nature is the gift of our loving Father. Especially let us be thankful for all human goodness, fidelity, sympathy, and service, for the quickened conscience and courage of multitudes, for the conquests of peace, the joy of homes, the splendor of the unconscious heroism of the daily lives of the humble, and everything noble and unselfish in the great, and for the eternity in man's heart that is the constant inspiration of progress and of strength and courage that quickly transform colossal calamities into sublime opportunities. Faith in God and love for men find the glory side of every obstacle, every storm, and every mystery.

There is nothing narrow or niggardly about the thankful heart. Small souls are ungrateful. In any environment the broad, deep, loving, magnanimous nature will find abundant reasons for thanksgiving. Those who are most thankful often seem, to ordinary observers, unreasonably so, they have so many burdens and crosses to bear and suffer so many afflictions. To the heart that believes and loves, gratitude is as natural as song to the bird or fragrance to the rose.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

The Hypocrisy of Bryanism.

WHILE WILLIAM J. BRYAN and his supporters are criticising, demanding, lamenting, and apologizing, the Republican party is up and doing.

Mr. Bryan asks for an income tax. This is impossible. The Supreme Court declared such a tax unconstitutional. Bryan's desire to change the Constitution so as to legalize such a tax is foolish. The American people are against it. The lack of revenue in Cleveland's second term, which incited the adoption of the income-tax law that the court annulled, no longer exists.

Bryan's appeal for a tariff for revenue only is met by the Republican Dingley tariff. It provides both revenue and protection, neither of which was furnished by the Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894, which Bryan and his Democratic friends carried through Congress. This was the " perfidy and dishonor tariff " which Cleveland contemptuously refused either to sign or to veto, but which went on the statute-book at the expiration of the ten-day time limit.

The wildly absurd Bryan proposition of government ownership of the railways, with their \$16,000,000,000 assets, their \$2,000,000,000 of annual earnings, and their 1,500,000 employés, is met by the Republican act for regulation of railway rates, which is as far as any sane person, Democrat or Republican, wants to go in establishing governmental connection with the railways.

The pretense by Bryan that the increasing output of the gold mines has settled the silver issue is rendered ludicrous by the fact that ever since the Republicans entered power in 1897 the treasury has had all the gold that it needed. The Republicans strengthened the treasury's hold on gold by their gold-standard act of March 14th, 1900, by their victory in November of that year, and by the clean sweep which they made of the country under Roosevelt's leadership in 1904. In 1894-1896, during the days of Bryan's party's supremacy, Cleveland sold \$263,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds to get gold to protect the redemption fund in the treasury. These gold purchases were sharply halted when the Republicans gained power in 1897. At the present time the treasury at Washington and the banks in the country's financial centres have more gold than they can profitably utilize. The United States has been lending scores of millions of dollars of gold in these Republican days, and it will be able to keep on lending it while the Republican party retains power. It was Republican victory and Republican legislation that settled the silver issue.

How silly and empty Bryan's fulmination against the trusts is shown to be by President Roosevelt's successful war upon them, beginning with his overthrow of the Northern Securities Company several years ago. Not many persons out of the 85,000,000 people of the United States believe that a Bryan administration would have either the courage or the brains to do as much in this line in four years as Roosevelt has accomplished even in the year 1906, which is still far from expiration.

The contrast between Democratic demands—foolish and destructive as many of them would be if they could be put in operation—and the achievements of the Republican party in urgent and sane legislation points out one of the reasons why the American people will renew the Republicans' commission in 1906 and 1908 to continue their beneficent sway in the government.

Ex-Governor Black's Timely Warning.

ONE OF the most eloquent and pointed addresses on the perils of the time delivered anywhere in the country during the recent campaign was that which was made by Hon. Frank S. Black in New York City, a few days before the voting. The ex-Governor mentioned the autocracy in many of the great corporations, the corruption in politics, and the dishonesty and hypocrisy which permeate a large part of the public life of the country. He also cited the duplicity and hysteria of such agitators and demagogues as Bryan, Hearst, and Debs, without calling any of these tricksters by name. These mischief-makers arraign everybody and everything without discrimination; they attempt to divide up the people by classes and castes, they endeavor to excite envy and jealousy for the successful among the unsuccessful, and they preach the gospel of hate for the worker against his employer.

New York had a conspicuous illustration of the power of these demagogues in the recent election. A man who had almost every element of unfitness for the governorship of a great State polled nearly 700,000 votes for that office in New York. Not a single human being anywhere in the country would, a year or two ago, ever have seriously thought of such a man in connection with any great public post of trust and responsibility. But by the lavish use of money and the fulsome praise of his string of newspapers stretched across the continent he bought up politicians here and there, he captured caucuses, he coerced conventions, and he put himself in a position in which he was able to dupe hundreds of thousands of voters into his support.

"I would stir the American people," said Governor Black, "to the realization that whoever would breed discord among them is the enemy of all. I would have incorporated wealth and incorporated labor each know its place as the servant and not the master of this republic." The ex-Governor did not exaggerate when he said that the issue which was involved in the recent campaign in New York and some of the other States was the largest question which has come to the

front since the Civil War. It is time to turn against the Hearsts, the Bryans, the Gomperses, the Debses, and the rest of the irreconcilables, the implacables, and the neurotics who are sowing the seeds of hatred among the people, and who are making politics in general an expansion of the "rotteness and riot" embodied in that Hearst ghost-dance just closed in New York State.

The Plain Truth.

ONE OF the most important things for the Republican organization of this country to think of is, who shall be chairman of the Republican national committee to succeed Secretary Cortelyou, resigned. The recent election in New York State has once more, in the judgment of observant men, made New York the pivotal State. Other events shortly must centre interest in this great commonwealth. It would be wise and sagacious if the national committee's chairman were selected from New York. No better man for the place could be found than the present member of the Republican national committee from this State, the Hon. William L. Ward, who has redeemed the great county of Westchester from the clutch of Democracy, and who, in the recent State election, made it among the banner Republican counties of the State. He is all the more desirable for promotion because he never has sought it.

YOUNG John D. Rockefeller touched a raw spot on the body social the other day when he decried the common practice of condoning in man that for which woman is always ostracized. He further declared that to drink a glass of beer is no greater sin than to drink a glass of water—that the sin lies in the abuse, not the use, of the beverage. This may astonish many persons, but traveled people realize that in Germany, for instance, where even among the best families beer is a common beverage, no apology for its temperate use is offered. One of the greatest dangers which beset the American nation is the tendency to extravagance in all things. And this is no less true of food than of drink, for we are fast becoming a nation of dyspeptics, in spite of our "health-food" factories. The latter, in fact, have been called into existence by reason of this, and may be termed, not inaptly, a by-product of the times.

IT WOULD be in the highest degree unwise for Japan to make a *casus belli* of the action of the San Francisco school board in segregating Japanese pupils; and the Japanese government is not, apparently, contemplating anything of the sort. It realizes that the Federal government has had nothing to do with this idiotic policy, but it may find it difficult to impose this reasonable view of the case upon an excitable public, whose patriotic fervor, owing to the wonderful successes of the Japanese arms, may easily be raised to a white heat of anger against any nation which gives real or fancied offense to the honor and dignity of Dai Nippon. It has hitherto been held that the government at Washington was powerless to compel a sovereign State to observe the provisions of an international treaty, but Secretary Root sees in the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution full authority for such coercion. Whether or not it shall be found possible for the citizens of California to goad a friendly Power to political and commercial reprisals, if not to war, despite the protests of the intelligence and humanity of the rest of the United States, it is time for the conservative business interests of the Pacific slope to curb the know-nothingism of the unionist tyranny which is now threatening the foreign commerce, as it has been throttling the rebuilding and internal development of San Francisco.

IT SEEMS almost impossible that an appeal to the spirit of fair play that predominates in the heart of President Roosevelt should not result in a modification of the order dismissing without honor the negro battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. This drastic punishment is inflicted because no soldier in the battalion will act as informer against his comrades who were guilty of the recent outrages upon citizens at Brownsville, Tex. The offense of the negro soldiers who took part in the rioting cannot be too severely reprobated, but that of the comrades who refused to betray them is at worst nothing more blameworthy than excessive loyalty to their fellows, which is not, we believe, usually reckoned a crime among comrades or soldiers. It is even open to question whether the officers of the battalion, who failed to detect the offenders on the night of the trouble, are not more deserving of punishment than the innocent members of the rank and file. At any rate, it is better that the guilty should escape than that the innocent should suffer. The extreme character of the punishment—discharge from the army and debarment from any employment under government, whether in the navy or in civil life—is calculated to arouse sympathy for the black fighters who are stripped of their uniforms after many years of faithful service. No wonder some of the poor fellows sobbed as they were disarmed! This treatment of men who, as the official order degrading them admits, have no direct knowledge of the Brownsville rioting, if persisted in may well draw criticism from those who believe in a "square deal" for every man, black as well as white. Appeals for a reconsideration of his action are being made to President Roosevelt by leading citizens, both black and white. He can hardly fail to give them fair consideration.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A MUSEMENT has been a great and almost indispensable factor in the social life of every age and land, and the provider of it has always been blessed by his follow-beings. Somebody, therefore, is always on the lookout for some new or newly noticed thing in this line. Mrs. John D. Connell, one of the most charming and progressive ladies in Los Angeles, Cal., famed for its beautiful women, has created something of a flutter by introducing the Chinese game of fan-tan at social entertainments in that city. This

of some \$9,000 has been offered for him either dead or alive, he is still at large and apparently as active as ever.



MRS. JOHN D. CONNELL,
Who has made the ancient Chinese game
of fan-tan popular in Los Angeles
society.—Palace Studio.

accomplished young society dame has invented several new games, and her mathematical mind works out combinations with almost the precision of that of the late Paul Morphy, the great chess-player. Strange to say, one of the oldest of all games, fan-tan, has proved to be more fascinating than baccarat, whist, or euchre. When the members of the social club meet to indulge in this Oriental amusement they play with Chinese coins as counters, and often dress party in Chinese style. The social club members meet once a week, and several fan-tan tables are kept going. Great interest is manifested and bets run high, in counters, which, of course, represent no cash value. Mrs. McConnel is quite the social heroine of the hour.

A MONG the men of advanced years who are still doing good service in the world none stands more prominent intellectually than Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Ont., who lately celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday. Professor Smith is a deep thinker, a publicist, a critic, a historian, and a believer in the annexation of Canada to the United States.

HOW RAPIDLY the American Indian is progressing is shown by the fact that an individual of that

race has become a railroad president. This new railroad magnate is General Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory section of the State of Oklahoma. The company of which Chief Porter is the head contemplates constructing 460 miles of railroad within the State, at a cost of \$15,000,000. The new line is to be an independent one, and its object is to develop the country for the

benefit of the Indians, whose tribal existence is about to terminate. General Porter is a man of high character and more than ordinary ability. His father was a Pennsylvanian, and his mother the daughter of an Okmulgee chief. He received an elementary education in the mission schools of Indian Territory, but was more thoroughly self-taught by extensive reading and the habit of inquiring into things. He spent some years in farming on a large scale. He enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, and rose to the rank of first-lieutenant. After the war he was honored by his people with various offices until he became the head of the Creek Nation. General Porter has been chairman of all the important committees dealing with the government in matters regarding the Creek Nation, and has lately been mentioned as a possible United States Senator. He earned his military title in the "Esparcherer War," when he was given absolute authority over his nation. He is noted for his loyalty to his Indian fellow-citizens.

MANY parts of China have been infested with robbers who are peculiarly atrocious in their methods and deeds. One of the most desperate members of this evil guild is Vah Kah Der, of Shanghai, whose criminal career has been so conspicuous that he has earned the bad title of "bandit chief." His cunning must be as remarkable as his ferocity is great, for although he has been plundering and murdering in the native city for the past ten years, and although a reward



VAH KAH DER,
The "bandit chief," of Shanghai, for whom a heavy reward is offered,
as he appeared once in the stocks.—Hopkins.

The very mention of his name, it is said, strikes terror to the hearts of the merchants of the town, who constantly dread being "held up" by him. He seems to have been apprehended once at least for some minor offense, for our photograph shows him fastened in the stocks. But his more nefarious acts have not been visited with proper punishment, or else he would not now be alive. He evidently remains as difficult a "proposition" for the lawful authorities as is a brigand in Italy, or a "Black Hand" villain in New York.

NOT LONG ago all Germany was justly excited to laughter by the brazen exploit of a fellow who, masquerading as an army captain, arrested the burgomaster of Koepenick and the town cashier and sent them, under military escort, to Berlin, while he helped himself to \$1,000 of the public funds. The bold robber had attired himself in nearly correct regulation uniform, and had presented a forged order to a detachment of soldiers, who readily obeyed him and innocently aided him in his audacious scheme. The incident was much commented on as an example of the excessive respect paid in Germany to men in uniform. The burgomaster was blamed by higher officials for being so easily imposed on, but his fellow-citizens generally held that under the circumstances he was fully justified. The bogus captain was arrested before he got the full benefit of the stolen money. He proved to be one Wilhelm Voigt, a mere cobbler with a bad



WILHELM VOIGT,
A pretended captain (with sword), aided by soldiers, arresting the
burgomaster of a German town.

reputation and a long list of violations of law to his discredit. But although he was so evil a character, his nerve and artistic acting in the scene referred to aroused so much admiration that most persons hoped that he would be lightly punished.

THE DISTINCTION of being the youngest Governor in the United States belongs to the Hon. John C. W. Beckham,

of Kentucky, who is only thirty years old. Mr. Beckham has been chief executive of his State since the year 1900, when he succeeded William Goebel, who was assassinated at Frankfort, and on the same ticket with whom he had run for Lieutenant-Governor. He has since been elected twice to his present position. Some time ago Mr. Beckham developed an ambition to become a United States Senator, to succeed Senator McCreary, and he made a vigorous canvass to that end, which proved entirely successful. In the primary election in Kentucky, recently, Mr. Beckham was nominated by the popular vote for that high office, the nomination being equivalent to an election. The next State Legislature will carry out the will of the people by formally electing him to the Senate. The coming Senator, in spite of his youth, has had considerable experience in office-holding, and will, no doubt, acquit himself in the upper house of Congress acceptably to his constituents. He comes of a distinguished Kentucky family.

SO MUCH has been written of the sordidness of titled foreigners who seek to marry rich American women, that it is refreshing to read of one who is willing to give up all worldly advantage for honorable love. Prince Eberwyn, of Bentheimsteinfurt, Germany, is the hero of this romance. The prince has become engaged to the daughter of a shop-keeper, and to pave the way for marriage to her has renounced his princely rank and an income of \$1,000,000 a year.

THE PROBLEM of making visible to those telephoning or telegraphing through an electric wire the



NOVEL PICTURE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.
Odd result of telegraphing his photograph
through hundreds of miles of wire.
Gradenwitz.

person standing at the other end of the latter has tempted the mind of many an inventor, but so far has remained a dream unrealized. Far less difficult than this "television" has it been found to transmit through a telegraph wire a hand-written message, or drawing, and this result is obtained in what is called a "teleautograph." Professor Korn, of Munich, has even been successful in reproducing at the other end of the wire a photograph placed at the starting point of the latter. His apparatus enables a photographic portrait to be transmitted within ten to twenty minutes to long distances. The principle underlying this apparatus consists in decomposing the original photograph into as many sections or "bricks" as possible, throwing the luminous intensity corresponding to each section through the telegraph line in the shape of an electric current of variable intensity, and again composing the sections telegraphed at the remote end with their respective luminous intensities so as to reconstitute the original picture. One of the most remarkable productions of this device is the accompanying novel picture of the Emperor William of Germany. It is the result of telegraphing that ruler's photograph through several hundred miles of wire. It can hardly be said to flatter the strenuous monarch, but doubtless teliautography will yet become pictorially a success.

A MONG the foreign visitors of note to the United States this fall has been Prince Henry XXXII., of Reuss, whose family connections are such that he may yet become King of Holland. It is explained that the numerals following his name are made necessary by the fact that every male member of his house bears the name of Henry. There are two branches of the family, and each rules a German state. The head of the elder branch is Henry XXIV., a lunatic, of the younger Henry XIX. Forty-seven Princes Henry Reuss were born in the last century.

Presidents and Their Thanksgiving Proclamations

By Arthur Wallace Dunn

THANKSGIVING DAY is not now what it was in the beginning, and Thanksgiving proclamations differ materially from those of the early days. The day was originally set apart for thanksgiving and prayer, fasting and religious devotion. Now it is a day of feasting and jollity, an occasion for family reunions and social festivities. The proclamations of the present day recommend thanks to the Deity for the blessings of the year, but, in many instances, they go much further, and in late years the proclamation has taken on more of the character of an essay. A friend told President Roosevelt that the average proclamation was nothing but platitudes.

"What is a platitude, but a truth?" he inquired. "You cannot make a Thanksgiving proclamation a brilliant and epigrammatic paper." He expressed the opinion that if a few good and wholesome truths could be conveyed in the Thanksgiving proclamation, so much the better. President Roosevelt always embodies some original ideas in his proclamations that make them interesting and give them character, and therein they differ from the many that have preceded his administration.

The last Thursday in November has so long been a national holiday that people generally assume that it was a heritage from New England and adopted at the foundation of the government. But it was Abraham Lincoln who made Thanksgiving Day an annual custom, and all his successors have proclaimed such a day. During the dark days of the Civil War the great Lincoln found sufficient cause to offer up thanksgiving and praise to Divine Providence, and he set apart such a day every year. It is now a custom so well established that the last Thursday in November is marked on all calendars, although it has never been sanctioned by law. The presidential proclamation is more appropriate, and every year we look for it as for the annual message to Congress.

As Theodore Roosevelt signed the proclamation for this year he was reminded that it was not in New England, but in the land of his Dutch ancestors, that the Thanksgiving idea had its birth. Back in 1575, Leyden, Holland, observed a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The first New England colonists, the Pilgrims, were twelve years in Holland before sailing for America, and it was there, no doubt, that the idea of a day of thanksgiving took root in their hearts. After they had harvested their first crop in the New World in 1621, Governor Bradford ordered a day of thanksgiving. Frequently thereafter days of fasting and prayer were proclaimed when calamity impended and days of thanksgiving and praise when it was averted. The Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam occasionally appointed days of thanksgiving. During the Revolution the Continental Congress ordered a day of thanksgiving each year.

George Washington, at the request of both houses of Congress in 1789, recommended a day of thanksgiving and prayer on Thursday, the 26th of November. His proclamation was a very long document, and recommended thanks for the enjoyment of "civil and religious liberty," the "new constitution," and "constitutional laws honestly and faithfully executed." The only other Thanksgiving proclamation issued by Washington was in 1795, when he recommended thanks to the Almighty for "constitutions which establish liberty with order," and prayers "to render this country more and more safe as an asylum for the unfortunate of other countries," also to "establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and purity." He also said there was reason for the nation to give praise when its condition was considered and "when we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations." Reference was made to the "suppression of an insurrection," the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania being meant.

It was in 1789 that the Episcopal Church recognized Thanksgiving as one of the annual feast days in the church calendar, and ninety-nine years later, in 1888, the Roman Catholic Church decided to formally honor the day. John Adams in May, 1798, called for a day of "humiliation, fasting, and prayer," on account of "the unfriendly disposition, conduct, and demands of a foreign Power evinced by repeated refusals to receive messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens while engaged in their lawful business on the high seas," and "imploring the mercy and benediction of Heaven." The country alluded to was France, and a war with that Power was very undesirable at that time.

The next proclamation of a similar character was by James Madison, who, acting upon a joint resolution of Congress, in a long and religious document, set apart the third Thursday in August, 1812, as a day of "humiliation and prayer," on account of the "season of calamity and war." Still another proclamation of a like character was issued in which he complained of the methods of warfare pursued by the British, and also made allusion to the burning of the public buildings in the national capital. Madison, a few months later, on suggestion of the Senate and House, proclaimed the second Thursday in April, 1815, as a day of thanksgiving "for the blessings of peace."

From 1815 until 1861 no proclamations, either for humiliation and prayer or thanksgiving and praise, were issued by Presidents of the United States. Dur-

ing this period New England continued the custom by proclamations issued by Governors of the States. Abraham Lincoln, upon the recommendation of the joint committees of Congress, set apart the last Thursday in September in 1861, "as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer in an effort to restore peace." Other proclamations of a like character were issued by Lincoln, and by the end of his term the last Thursday of November was established as Thanksgiving Day, though the first Thursday in December was once selected by Andrew Johnson. Since then, however, the last Thursday in November has been the day selected by all the Presidents.

There is a deal of sameness in all Thanksgiving proclamations. Platitudes, brief or extended, characterize the larger portion of them, though occasionally a new thought may be injected, or reference made to something of particular national importance. In 1866, Andrew Johnson suggested thanks because "civil war had not re-opened," and "foreign inter-

and associations"; also that it be a day of "social intercourse of friends," with "pleasant reminiscences," and that people renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling. Benjamin Harrison, soon after he became President in 1889, proclaimed a special day of thanksgiving on April 30th, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the formal organization of the government. It was just one hundred years after the first Thanksgiving proclamation of Washington. In 1891 Harrison said in his proclamation: "It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year drawing to a close that its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people."

The Spanish war in 1898 afforded President McKinley opportunity to vary the conventional form of the annual proclamation. "The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war," he said, "but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity," etc., "we rejoice in the brief duration, with so much accomplished."

"A national custom dear to the hearts of the people," is what McKinley said in the beginning of his proclamation for 1899. He also made reference to the conclusion of the peace treaty with Spain and the contest then going on with the Filipinos. The following sentence is of particular interest at this juncture in view of recent developments in the island republic: "The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of Cuba has been faithfully advanced." Expansion is the key-note of McKinley's last proclamation in 1900. He speaks of the "extension of our commerce in the world," and adds: "Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands." He also speaks of the preservation of the lives of our people in China, referring to their rescue during the Boxer troubles.

Naturally the people look for something original in the proclamations of Theodore Roosevelt, and they are not disappointed. His first was issued not very long after the assassination of President McKinley, and he alludes to the tragedy by saying: "This Thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good President." Something out of the ordinary is found in this sentence: "Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected of us." A year later Roosevelt says: "Generation after generation has had to bear its peculiar burdens, and each has known years of grim trial. Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled upward and onward." In 1903 he said: "In no other place and at no other time has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, for the people, been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the twentieth century."

Here are some sentences from Roosevelt's proclamation in 1904, just as he was about to be elected President by a sweeping majority: "Reward has waited upon honest effort." "Much has been given to us and much will be expected of us." "In this great republic the effort to combine strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the world's history." A year ago Roosevelt, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, said: "When nearly three centuries ago the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great republic, they fronted not only hardship and privation, but terrible risks to their lives." He then referred to the custom of setting apart one day in the year for thanksgiving.

Yuca a Rival of Indian Corn.

IF THE estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the possibilities of the cultivation of yuca are well founded, corn has a great rival in the form of this starch-producing root. It is said that 1,600 pounds to the acre is the average yield, and that 3,200 pounds would not be an excessive crop; while corn yields, on an average, about twenty-five bushels to the acre, and its starch-producing power is only about 875 pounds to the acre, or 550 pounds less than the smallest quantity of starch which yuca should yield. This plant belongs to the great milkweed family, and in its natural state the root, sometimes known as cassava, contains so large a percentage of prussic acid as to make it poisonous; but cooking drives off the poison and makes the resulting product not only wholesome, but an excellent food for men and cattle. It is not likely that yuca will be a serious rival to corn so far as its growth in the United States is concerned, because it is confined to semi-tropical regions.

Beautiful Skin,

SOFT WHITE HANDS, AND LUXURIANT HAIR PRODUCED BY CUTICURA SOAP, THE WORLD'S FAVORITE. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, anti-septic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are of inestimable value.

vention ceased to excite alarm or apprehension." In 1868, the year of his impeachment, he expressed the "hope that the long-protracted political and sectional dissensions would give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic." In 1869, General Grant's proclamation suggested thanks because the "harmony and intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement." Again, in 1873, he said "the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife." In 1875, Grant called the annual Thanksgiving custom "a practice at once wise and beautiful." The centennial year, 1876, called for a special Thanksgiving on the Fourth of July, which was proclaimed by Grant. In 1881, Chester A. Arthur began his proclamation by saying, "The falling leaf reminds us that the sacred duty is at hand," etc. He made a reference to the nation's loss in the death of President Garfield. In his second proclamation he recommended that Thanksgiving Day be also a "day for deeds of charity," a suggestion frequently made in succeeding proclamations.

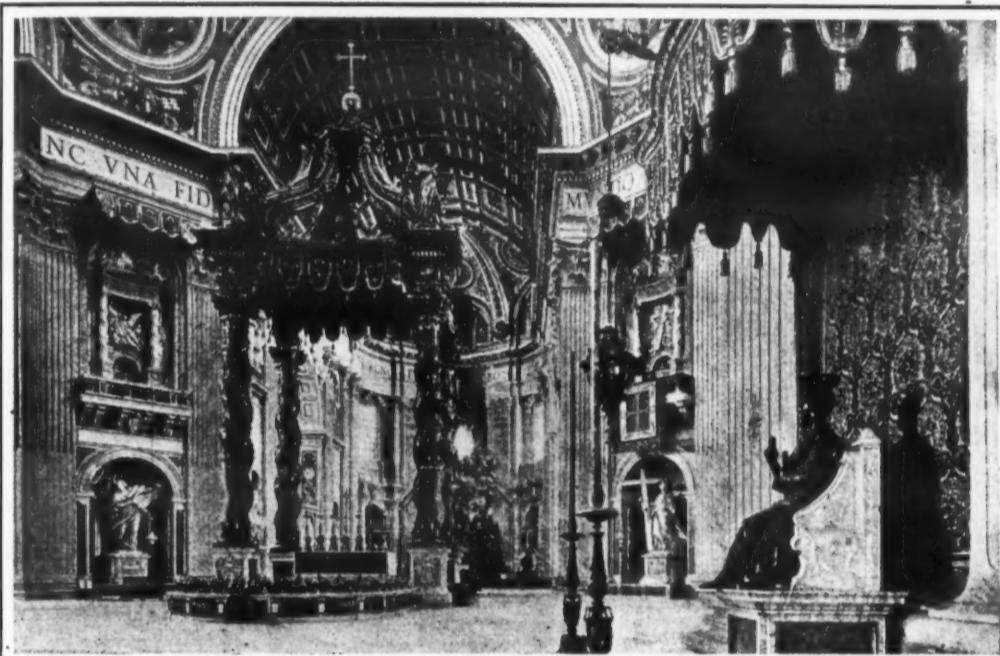
Grover Cleveland, in his first proclamation, covered considerable ground and made some new suggestions. "Let there be on this day," he said, "a reunion of families, sanctified and chastened by tender memories



PECULIAR WRECK OF A BALTIMORE AND OHIO PASSENGER TRAIN AT PLEASANT PLAINS, O. DERAILED WHILE RUNNING SIXTY MILES AN HOUR—ONE PERSON KILLED AND MANY HURT.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



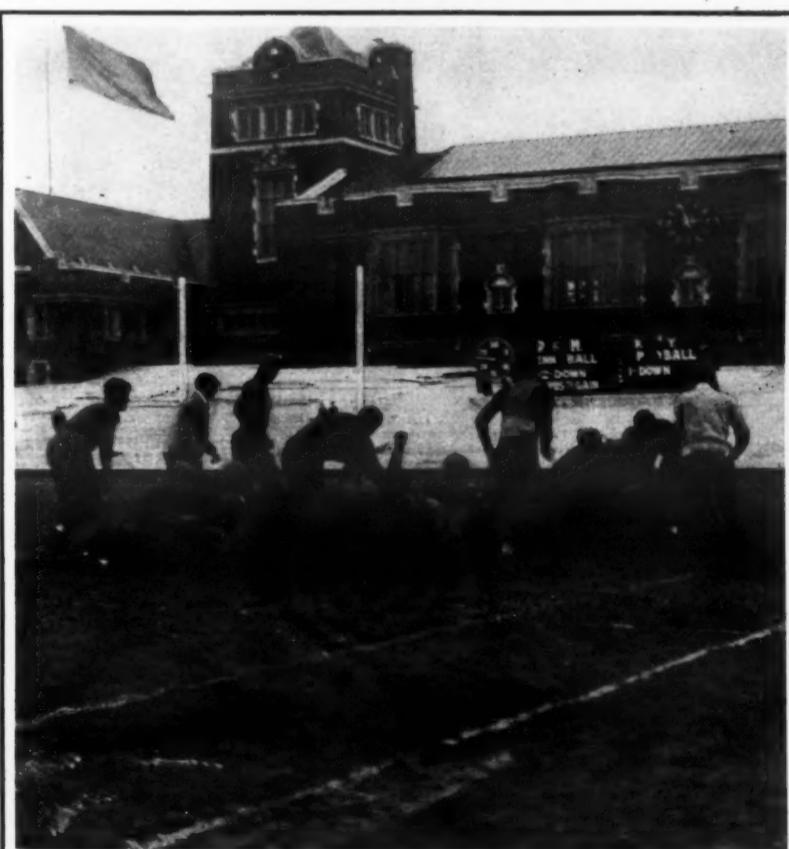
FOOTBALL VICTORS ROYALLY WELCOMED—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S TEAM, WHICH DEFEATED THE CHICAGO ELEVEN, DRAWN THROUGH MINNEAPOLIS'S STREETS BY ENTHUSIASTIC "CO-EDS."—Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



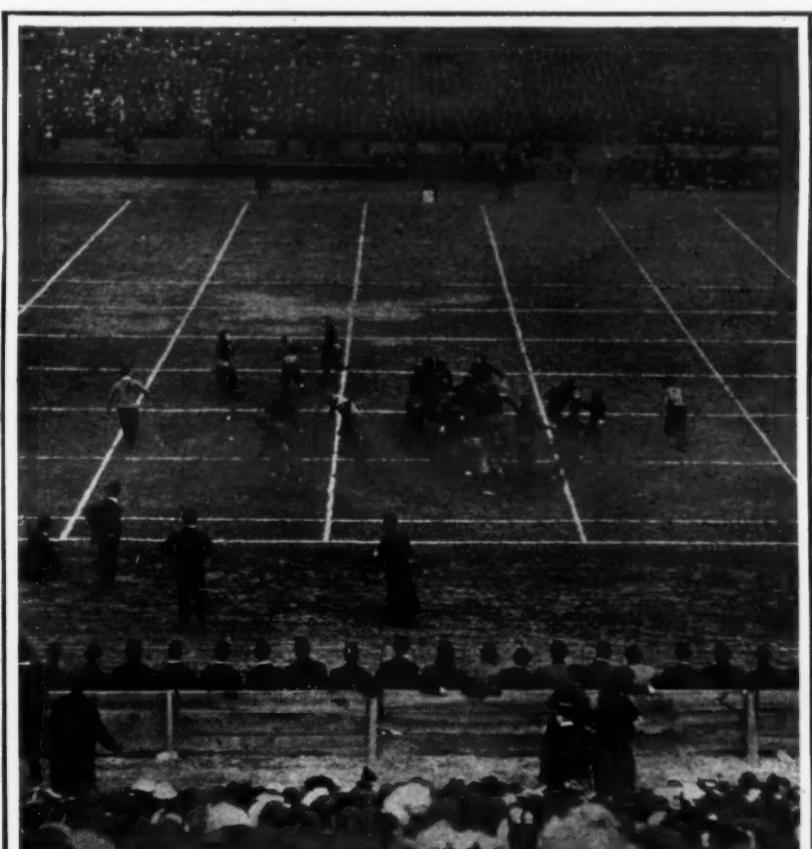
THE ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN FAMOUS ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, ROME.—HIGH ALTAR (LEFT CENTRE) NEAR WHICH THE MISCREANT EXPLODED A BOMB—ST. PETER'S STATUE AT RIGHT.—U. N. Owen, Italy.



(PRIZE-WINNER, \$10) NOTABLE SCENE ON A WAR-SHIP—PAYING PRIZE MONEY TO THE CHAMPION GUN CREWS OF THE BATTLESHIP "WISCONSIN."—Robert D. Jones, United States Navy.



THE EAST AGAINST THE WEST AT FOOTBALL—PENNSYLVANIA'S BALL ON MICHIGAN'S FIVE-YARD LINE, IN THE EXCITING MICHIGAN-PENNSYLVANIA GAME AT PHILADELPHIA—WON BY PENNSYLVANIA, 17 TO 0.
Pictorial News Company, New York.



MOST IMPORTANT COLLEGE FOOTBALL CONTEST OF THE YEAR—LONG FORWARD PASS BY PRINCETON IN THE STRENUIOS PRINCETON-YALE GAME AT PRINCETON, WITNESSED BY 30,000 PERSONS, WHICH RESULTED IN A TIE, 0 TO 0.
Pictorial News Company, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—THE NAVY WINS.

EVENTS OF NOTE IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD, BOMB-THREATENED ST. PETER'S, AND OTHER THINGS OF TIMELY INTEREST PICTURED BY SKILLED CAMERISTS

How Great Corporations Pension Their Faithful Workers

By John Pierson

IT SHOULD not surprise us that with the growth of the great corporations a desire on the part of their directors is also steadily growing to bring their vast armies of employés into closer bonds with them than that expressed in the terms employer and employed. The cynical saying that "corporations have no souls" is finding its own contradiction. Once an employer, personal or corporate, goes beyond the question how much, how well, and how long a man may work for a given wage, we are apt to find that the man who works is henceforth to be considered as a human being as well as a labor machine. The employer is becoming interested in the toiler's joys and sorrows, his health and sickness, his living and dying. It is true that where the employed, as in the great modern corporations, run into the tens, even hundreds, of thousands, personal knowledge cannot extend far as to individuals; but we must not forget that such vast industries are organized as pyramids.

Above the larger and lower stratum of workers is a smaller overseeing one in close touch with it, and contact and understanding are kept with layers still smaller and still higher up, until the top is reached. In a perfectly sordid machine all the knowledge of individuals would be used by employers for the purpose of getting more work out of the employed; but it is more and more recognized that the purely sordid machine is not in the long run the successful machine, and it is admitted that sympathy and helpfulness are great and efficient aids to money as the motive power. Hence we have seen many and notable endeavors on the part of prosperous American employers of labor on a large scale to show their fellow-feeling for their workmen.

At first this fellow-feeling took the form of providing better and more hygienic homes, and promoting reading-rooms, lecture-courses, amusement-halls, and such aids to social intercourse as would wean their men from the saloon, make their wives happier, and set up a higher standard of pleasant, self-respecting existence. Some of these endeavors failed precisely because of an apparent excess of this benevolent paternalism. The labor unions, growing in strength, did not take kindly to such philanthropies. It proved easy to fill workmen with discontent at the idea that these graces of life were bestowed on the workers at the expense of their larger interests. Accordingly it has been found that the social institutes work best where the men themselves contribute, in part at least, and largely on their own initiative. The wage question, in the minds of the workers, is thus left entirely apart from the social benevolences, although, as a matter of fact, they never had any connection in the minds of really philanthropic employers.

What the benevolent employer desired was that the prosperity which came to himself and his family should blossom a bit in the lives of those who worked for him. It was a natural, human expansiveness of heart on the part of men who for the most part in their beginnings had felt the pinch of poverty, and who knew what the workers lacked of comfort and the inspiration to better things. Looked at more selfishly, it meant that the men whose work had become particularly valuable by long service should be made content to continue with the best wages under the best attainable conditions when outside the factory or shop.

The era of the corporations was, however, at hand. Personal businesses were transferred into companies, and companies coalesced in greater corporations. It was of this earlier epoch especially true that corporations had no souls. All energy went to their building up. It was the struggle to conquer "the inch before the saw," and nothing left over for the humanities. It has since been recognized as a formative time. Since then, as great businesses have succeeded in gaining solid ground for their enterprises, the corporations have been discovering that they really had souls, or needed them. Beyond the question of the comfort of the worker stretched that of the faithful toiler's possibly dependent old age. Lectures, reading-rooms, cooking-classes were here no longer of avail. It needed something more valid and vital. Hence, when the idea of pensions for superannuated workers arose, it was a sign that our great industrial organizations were taking on age themselves. Hence the pension idea.

The pension idea that began with European governments paying a slender stipend to their long-service soldiers, and rather fatter allowances for retired statesmen, rapidly extended in the last century to the great brigades of civil employés of their governments. But it was not allowed to rest there. It has extended into realms where statesmanship has to deal with it, and the idea of universal old-age pensions is a live one in many of the countries of Europe. In America it was different. Individuality and personal independence made the worker rather draw apart from his small employer than toward him. The business of the employer fluctuated and the worker's prosperity fluctuated with it. The immense flood of pension money to the soldiers of the Civil War did much, however, to accustom the American workman to the idea of a power that would look after him when the great work-campaign had closed. But it was only to businesses as firmly rooted almost as the government that he could look for a pension in case his use of the natural opportunities of life did not promise him a pecuniary independence. On their side, the great corporations desired, first of all, to provide such a promising out-

look for all classes of their employés that a desire to remain in the service and advance themselves therein would be strong and persistent. They must put a premium on good service and long service.

As a result many superior minds gave much effort to the devising of provident relief, sick-fund, savings and insurance schemes in which the corporation took an active interest, and to which it in most cases subscribed a proportion of the cash funds. In other cases co-operative capital-stock schemes were devised in which the corporation offered stock to employés on favorable terms. This in particular commended itself to the corporations, and in some cases has worked well; for what could bind a man more to employment by a corporation than the chance to share as part owner in its prosperity? Where it did not work well was where violent fluctuations in value discouraged the holders of shares.

The launching of a pension scheme called for determination and great expenditure, since the essence of it is that the employé makes no other contribution to it than his long and faithful service. It must be met by regular annual appropriations on the part of the corporation. That the idea has prospered is proof of its inherent soundness from the business point of view, but it is also pleasant evidence of the growing wealth embarked in the industries and carrying trade of the country. From statistics gathered it is probable that the various pension schemes of the great corporations apply to a total of between 800,000 and 900,000 men. To these the railroads alone contribute over half a million of employés. The Standard Oil Company stands well forward in carrying out this beneficent idea. By a vote of its directors it put its pension scheme in full operation on January 1st, 1903. For a score of years it had given aid and countenance to many varieties of provident, benefit, and insurance plans among its widely-scattered centres of employment, but with none of these beneficences did the "Plan for Annuities" interfere. This was to be an out-and-out gift to its faithful workers. It required little flourish of trumpets in its announcement. The concrete fact was all that it was necessary to tell, and a circular letter told it briefly to every one of the Standard Oil Company's 40,000 employés, to each of whom it would apply. And here is the kernel of what it told: That any officer or employé between the ages of sixty and sixty-four who has been twenty years in the service of the company, may retire at his or her own request, provided the directors approve, or be relieved by the directors from further service and placed on the annuity roll at an annuity equal to fifty per cent. of his or her average pay for the ten years preceding retirement, such rate to be continued up to the time the recipient is sixty-five years of age, and thereafter at the rate of twenty-five per cent.

Compared with other schemes since put into operation, its merit appears to be that it makes the high rate of pension possible after twenty years of service, while most other plans begin to operate only after twenty-five or even thirty years' service. There is much evidence that the plan has had a beneficial effect upon the men. Strikes have been almost unknown in the Standard Oil service, and not one of any serious character has ever occurred. On the contrary, such a spirit of solidarity is developed that no more devoted, loyal, and contented body of workingmen can be found anywhere.

With the railroads the pension idea has been growing apace. In 1905 Mr. M. Riebenack, comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, compiled for the use of the International Railway Congress a valuable book of statistics bearing upon all kinds of railway provident institutions, and from its pages we learn that at the date of his inquiry eighteen railroads reported pension schemes, sixteen being in operation and two practically ready for launching. The beneficiaries of these schemes represent about twenty-four per cent. of the total railway mileage of the United States, and number 500,000 souls, or about thirty-eight per cent. of the total of employés in the country. The funds for carrying out these schemes represent annual appropriations not in excess of \$1,350,000, when necessary to carry out the payment of pension allowances, while eight of the roads set aside originally as the basis of pension or working funds an amount aggregating \$600,000. Twelve of the roads have expended since organization an aggregate of \$2,500,000, and the roads concerned were carrying on their pension rolls 3,200 names at the end of 1903, while the aggregate mortality among pensioners numbered 1,150.

Although it was not the first to inaugurate a pension system, the Pennsylvania Railroad's system may be taken as the model. It has been followed by most of the roads when taking up the pension idea. In the service of this great railroad, employment is generally accepted as permanent. The age limit for entrance into the service to take advantage of the pension plan is thirty-five years, so that a man may be retired at sixty-five with thirty years of service. Retirement is compulsory at seventy years of age, and may be made voluntarily for incapacitation between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine, after thirty years' service. The pension allowance is based on age and service, and is computed on the basis of one per cent. of the average monthly pay for the ten years preceding retirement. The railroad carried 2,134 names at the close

of 1903. A system somewhat similar exists for the employés of the Interurban Street Railway Company, of New York, covering all who have attained seventy years of age, with provisions for retirement in certain cases between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine. All must have served twenty-five years.

Among the industrial corporations outside of the Standard Oil Company the pension plan has not as yet been widely worked out. The United States Steel Corporation, in addition to provisions for sick relief, hospital service, and so on, has a pension plan of considerable efficiency which is derived from the splendid gift of \$4,000,000 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on his retirement in March, 1901, from active business, and known as the Carnegie Relief Fund. The large income from this gift applies to the great total of 167,000 employés of the parent company and its great subsidiaries. Its ministrations are divided into three classes, namely, accident benefits, death benefits, and pension allowances. In accident cases there is an allowance of seventy-five cents a day for single men and one dollar a day for married men. This rate is paid for a year, and half of it thereafter. Death benefits in the case of employés who lose their lives by accident or sunstroke in the company's service are paid as follows: \$500 to the widows of married men, and \$100 additional for each child under sixteen years of age up to a total of \$1,200. To the relatives of a single man of whom he was sole supporter, or to whose support he regularly contributed, \$500 is given.

The pension allowances are made on the basis that at sixty years of age any employé who has been fifteen years with the company, or any of its subsidiary companies, may retire or be retired on a pension calculated at the rate of one per cent. for every year's service counted on the average wage of the entire term of service. Thus thirty years' service at an average wage of seventy dollars a month entitles the man to a pension of twenty-one dollars per month. At the close of 1905 there were 331 pensioners on the rolls. The number will, of course, increase with the years. The pension expenditure for 1905 was \$46,853.

The General Electric Company and other great employers of labor have similar schemes under consideration, and a great extension of the pension plan is inevitable.

Big Dividends of a Plantation Company.

THE MANAGERS of the Philippine Plantation Company have announced a dividend for 1906 at the rate of 6½ per cent., and at the same time they make a statement that the probable dividends for 1907 will be from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent., and the following year probably twice as much more. The company is able to pay these large dividends from the fact that it is cultivating two of the world's greatest staples—sugar and tobacco—the profits from which are well known to be enormous.

The Philippine Plantation Company is said to be one of the most extraordinary money-making projects that have ever been launched in this country. It was organized over a year ago by a dozen or more leading business men and financiers of New York and San Francisco, and it acquired an immense plantation in the Cagayan valley in the Philippine Islands, which is known as being one of the most fertile and productive spots on earth. Its great fertility arises from the fact that the Cagayan River overflows every year the same as the River Nile, and it leaves a thick deposit of silt or sediment on the land which far surpasses any artificial fertilizer. The other conditions in connection with the enterprise are ideal. Larger crops of sugar and tobacco are raised there than in any other portion of the world, and they are raised cheaper.

As high as 3,000 pounds of tobacco per acre are obtained, and the choicest grades sell readily at from eighty cents to one dollar a pound in the European markets. From ten to twelve and even fifteen tons of sugar per acre are frequently obtained, which yields a profit of from forty to fifty dollars per ton. Labor is cheap and plentiful, the prevailing wages being about twenty cents a day. A railroad line has been surveyed from Manila through the Cagayan valley, and will soon be constructed. The freight rate from Manila to New York on sugar and tobacco is only about six dollars per ton. Some of the large sugar and tobacco companies operating there for a period of some years are making upward of 100 per cent. profits annually. It is evident that the phenomenal success European countries have met with in Sumatra, Java, and other Oriental points will be duplicated on a far larger scale in the Philippines; and best of all, American capital is going to get the benefit.

Those who may be interested in money-making enterprises, or who desire full information regarding the marvelous resources of our new territorial possessions, should address A. L. Wisner & Co., 78-80 Wall Street, New York, the well-known banking firm, who are the American representatives of the Philippine Plantation Company.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



MEASURING A BEAGLE FOR THE TRIALS WHICH TESTED THE SPEED AND HUNTING SKILL OF THE DOGS.



LUNCH SERVED ON THE FIELD.

Left to right : Mr. George B. Post, New York, holding Musical, his favorite beagle ; Mrs. Bruns, New Orleans ; Miss Reeder, Mrs. T. Dudley Riggs, and Mr. G. Griffith Wharton, New Jersey.



WEALTHY BEAGLE OWNERS AND THEIR PETS.
Left to right : Mr. John Caswell, Boston ; Mr. James Appleton, Ipswich, Mass., owner of the Waltham Watch Works.



MR. WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S PACK, IN CHARGE OF JOE LEWIS, WHICH HAS WON THE ROCKEFELLER CUP THREE YEARS IN SUCCESSION.



COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS EXAMINING A PRIZE WINNER.
Left to right : Mr. Ernest Gill, Mr. Staley Doub, Mr. T. Dudley Riggs, L'Page Croamiller.

TESTING THE MERITS OF PEDIGREE HUNTING DOGS.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENES AT THE ANNUAL FIELD TRIALS AT STEVENSON, MD., OF THE NATIONAL BEAGLE HOUND CLUB OF AMERICA.—*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



W. W. ELDER, THE CAPABLE LEFT-END OF THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE TEAM.



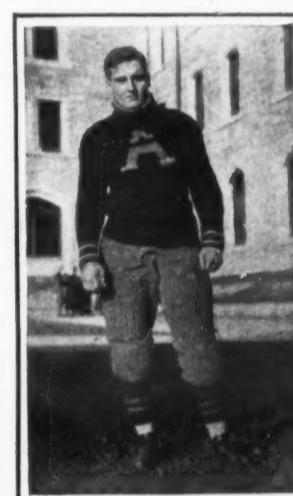
MOUNTFORD, THE SPLENDID HALF-BACK OF THE WEST POINT ELEVEN.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



C. B. CHAPMAN, THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE TEAM'S RIGHT-END.



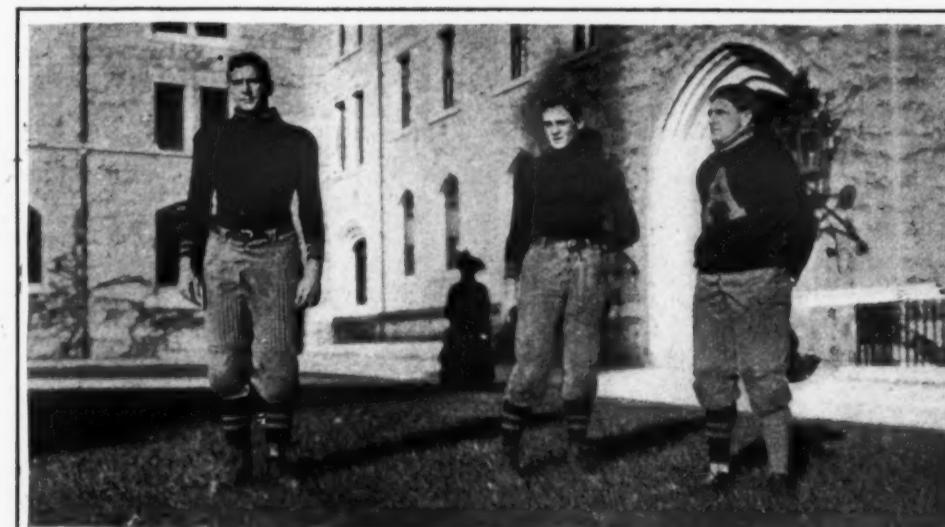
PULLEN, WEST POINT'S EFFICIENT TACKLE, AND ALASKA'S FIRST CADET.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



SMITH, WEST POINT'S HALF-BACK, WEARING THE "A," MARK OF HONOR.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



HILL, WEST POINT'S CAPTAIN AND HALF-BACK.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



A GROUP OF WEST POINT'S STAR PLAYERS.

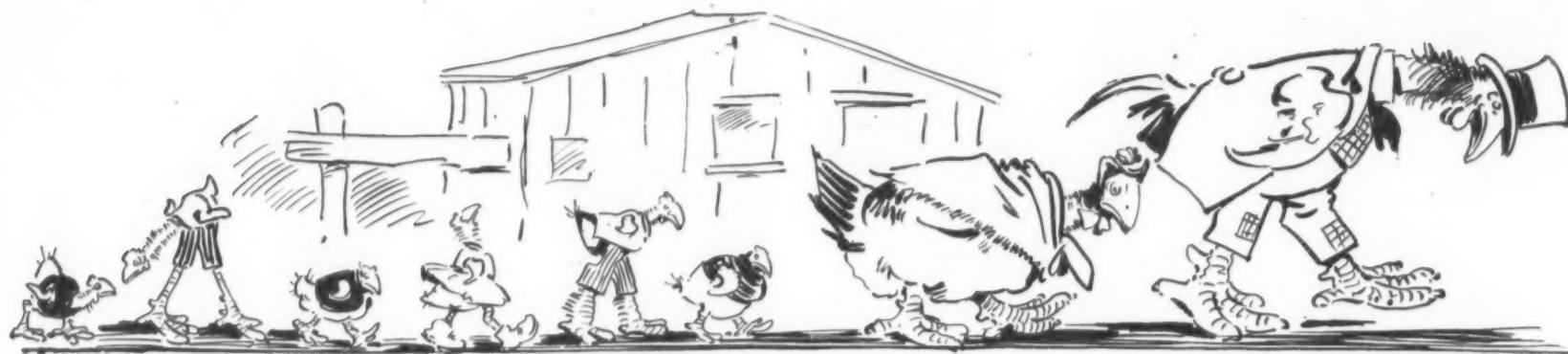
Left to right : Philoon, end ; Arnold, half-back ; Moose, quarter-back.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



CLYDE WATERS, WILLIAMS COLLEGE TEAM'S QUARTER-BACK AND CAPTAIN.

EXPERT EXPONENTS OF THE GREAT AUTUMN GAME.

STAR PLAYERS OF THIS SEASON'S FOOTBALL TEAMS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AND WILLIAMS COLLEGE.



Thanksgiving Observances Around the World

By Jane A. Stewart

THANKSGIVING DAY is the only one of our general holidays which may be said to be unique. The truth of this assertion is realized when we recall the almost universal observance of Christmas, Easter, and New Year's day. Even Independence Day has its prototype on the calendars of other lands. But Thanksgiving appears to be distinctly an American holiday without its counterpart among other nations. The feeling of thanksgiving, of rejoicing and pleasure, however, is one which all humanity shares. Consequently there are occasions in the records of all countries when the spirit of good cheer and of reverent gratitude is predominant. Although such events may not yet have attained the dignity of a national holiday, they are none the less real thanksgiving days.

Such an observance occurred in Leyden, Holland, October 3d, 1575, when the deliverance of the city from siege was commemorated in a day set apart for the purpose, just as the grateful Puritans on the shores of the New World, half a century later, celebrated their release from dire stress and peril. It was thirty-three years before Governor Bradford's famous first Thanksgiving Day that England enjoyed a thanksgiving day over the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Days of rejoicing have been observed in Russia to signalize the escape of the ruler from attempted assassination. France, too, has had her special thanksgiving days. In Oriental lands it is the custom to appoint days of thanksgiving, both public and private, for what are regarded as epoch-making events—the birthday of a ruler, the birth of an heir, or the marriage of a daughter.

Harvest-home festivals, which are a species of thanksgiving feasts, have been the order in England, it is said, since the times of the Druids. Similar observances are in vogue in Japan and in China at the close of a successful harvest. The Hebrews, in whatever part of the globe they are located, celebrate in some fashion the ancient harvest "feast of ingathering," which more nearly approaches in spirit and purpose our American Thanksgiving holiday than that in any other land, commemorating as it does the struggles of a migrating, intensive body of people seeking freedom for national development along lines of their own individuality and purpose.

In Turkey, among the Mohammedans, recovery from severe sickness is often the occasion of a thanksgiving ceremonial and feast. At such times the company meets in the court-yard of the dwelling, and, dancing in a circle about the convalescent, they first play gay instrumental music, and afterward, sitting on the ground, sing a chant of thanksgiving for his recovery. Then they each take the patient by the hand and offer congratulations and good wishes. This ceremony is followed by the feast, a tender roast kid or "fatted

calf," eaten with thin pieces of board used as spoons. With a parting prayer the observance ends.

A primitive thanksgiving observance is that which is celebrated in Old Mexico, where bread for the Thanksgiving feast is ground from corn or beans on the aboriginal stone. A large catch of fish, captured by the native method of poisoning the stream with agave juice and stupefying the fish, is the signal for a general thanksgiving feast and dance. By fishing through holes in the ice, the native Alaskan manages to get material for his thanksgiving feast, which is greatly augmented if walrus-meat, the most highly prized item on the meagre bill-of-fare, can be added to it. The Alaskan, apparently, has less than any other inhabitant of the globe to be thankful for, yet he observes his thanksgiving day no less earnestly.

Wherever, the world around, the American is found, there Thanksgiving Day is observed as nearly as possible after the American fashion. At Rome, Italy, the American college gives a Thanksgiving luncheon; and a Thanksgiving service is held at the American church, where the collection is usually forwarded for some charitable enterprise in the home land. There is no turkey dinner for the Americans down in the Panama Canal country at Thanksgiving time. Beef, cocoanuts, and pineapples take the place of cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, and turkey. Instead of a football game, the 1,000 or more Americans on the isthmus seek relief from the dust and noise of the hot towns by refreshing excursions on the water.

Canada, our northern neighbor, is the only one of the countries which has fallen into the fashion of our Thanksgiving home holiday, by appointing a special day for rejoicing and praise. The day chosen is in October, and marks a harvest festival, as well as one of family reunion, recreation, and religious feeling.

It is within the boundaries of our own country, it is evident, that the most cosmopolitan observance of Thanksgiving occurs. At this great annual feast there is no nationality that does not participate. The Indians (whose aboriginal ancestors, the first possessors of this rich land, were guests of honor at the first American Thanksgiving of the Plymouth colony) are enthusiasts in their observance of its programme. In the reservation it is a day of rest and of amusement, feasting, and athletic sports. At night the Indians of certain tribes take part in a "green-corn dance," at which thanks are offered the Great Spirit for the good crops which they have had. However slow our transplanted citizens from across the seas may be in adopting some American customs, the Thanksgiving feast appears to have instant appeal to them, and they are not long in becoming naturalized in this respect. The Italians and the Russian Jews in our great cities, each of whom would constitute a city by themselves, attend

Thanksgiving services in their churches in the morning, contribute to some charitable work, and later have Thanksgiving dinner and family assembly.

Apropos of this acceptance of our happy home festival by alien races domesticated in America, it has been pointed out that among the important and picturesque ceremonials which characterized the celebration of the ancient feast of tabernacles (thanksgiving feast) in Jerusalem was one of impressive significance whose purport reaches across the ages and touches with thrilling effect this broader universal festival within our nation. All the nations of the world, emblemized by "the seventy offerings" of that ancient feast, are now for the first time in history assembled in the United States of America. The sublime spectacle is thus here presented of the representatives of all races, nations, tongues, and creeds, celebrating a common festival of peace offerings of gratitude to their common Father.

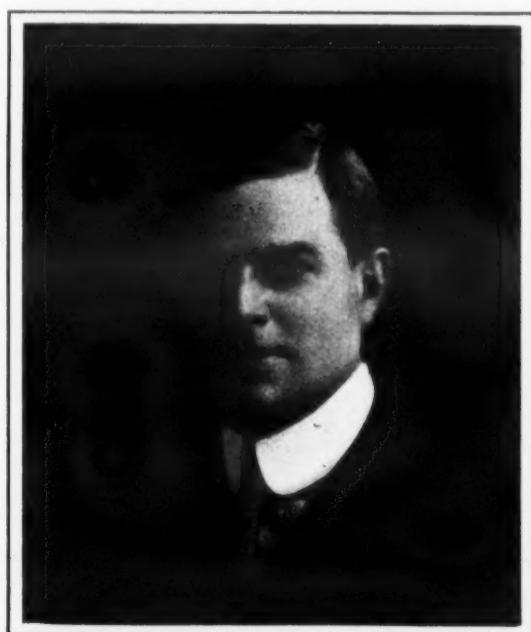
Football and War.

FOOTBALL has often been likened to the game of war in its sanguinary results, but it is in quite a different sense that an analogy is drawn between the two in an address delivered at the United States Signal School at Fort Leavenworth by Major George O. Squier, and later reprinted from the *United States Cavalry Journal*. In the opinion of this accomplished soldier and military student, the secret of success in modern warfare lies in the application of the principle of "team-work" to operations in the field. In other words, it is through the co-ordination of the various arms of the military service and a combination of effort to a single end that success is to be assured. As in the case of football, it is "team-work" with a military force, combined with individual intelligence and aggressiveness, which counts for victory. "It is not, therefore," says Major Squier, "the efficiency of the separate arms of the service which measures the strength of an army; it is their complete co-operation and mutual support; or, more definitely, the strength of an army is not measured by the number of men it contains, but by the number of rifles and guns it can put into effective action at any one time." It was by "team-work," that is, by rapid and effective combination and harmony of action, that Germany was able to deal such a crushing blow to France in 1870; and a still more striking illustration of the principle is seen in the overwhelming defeat of Russia by the Japanese. "Never before has there been seen a gigantic team of forty millions of people bending every effort so completely to one common purpose."

No family side-board complete without Abbott's Angostura Bitters. Wine dealers and druggists.



SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
One of the leading and most respected members of the
New York Bar.—Steinberg.

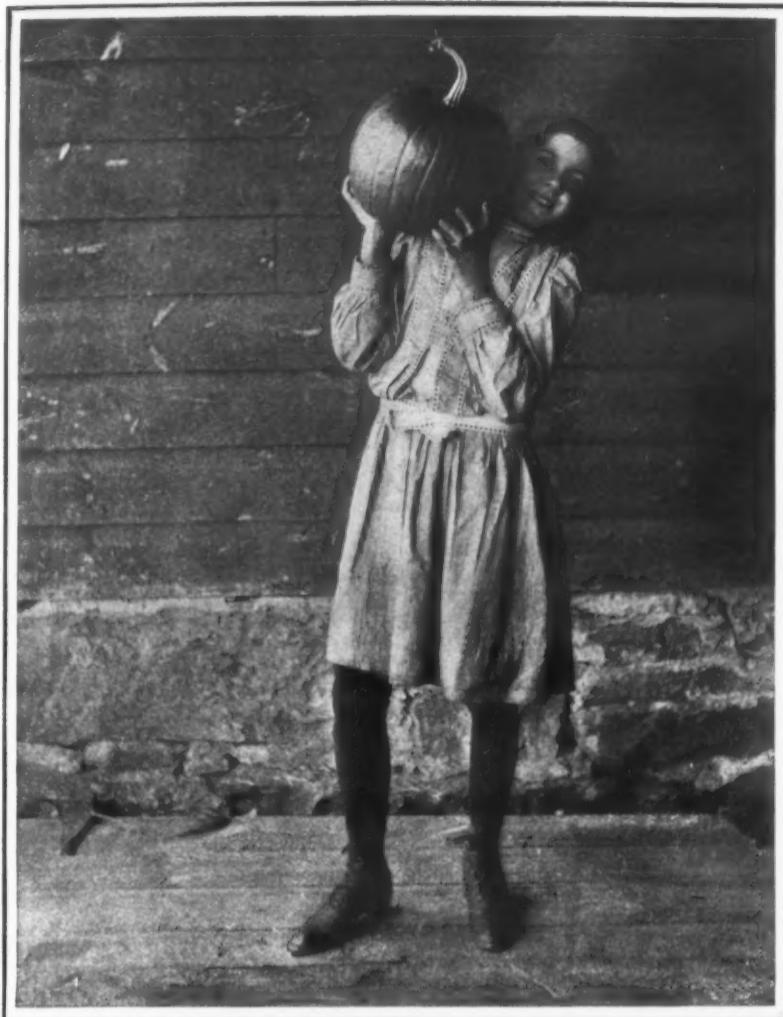


ASHBEL PARMLEE FITCH,
One of the ablest of New York's successful young lawyers.
Marcus.



GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,
Vice-President of the Title Guarantee and Surety Company, and
former Park Commissioner of New York.

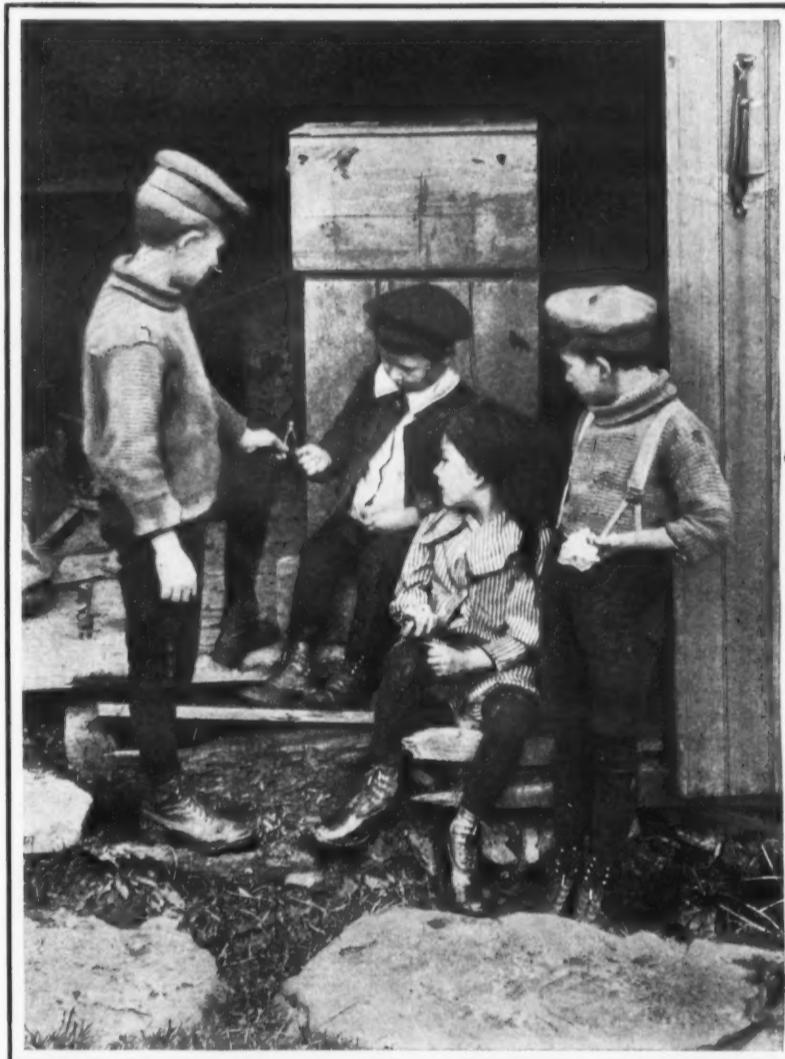
PROMINENT CITIZENS OF OUR GREAT METROPOLIS.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) SURE OF A PUMPKIN PIE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



THANKSGIVING-DAY "RAGAMUFFINS" IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
J. B. Carrington, New York.



"WHO'S GOING TO GET THE WISH END?"
E. J. and H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.



TABLE CENTREPIECE OF WAX AT HIS THANKSGIVING DINNER MADE BY CHARLES M. RUSSELL,
THE COWBOY ARTIST, IN MONTANA.—Sumner Matteson, Minnesota.



NOT A DAY FOR THANKS, FROM THE TURKEY'S VIEW-POINT.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



DELIGHTFUL THANKSGIVING FEAST IN DOLLY-LAND.
Mrs. J. Bernard, New York.

THANKSGIVING-DAY PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.
ATTRACTIVE PICTURES BY CAPABLE CAMERISTS SHOWING CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE AUTUMN HOLIDAY.



A SOLITARY figure limned against the drear background of the landscape plunged recklessly ahead as if pursued by demons. Frozen earth cut his thinly-clad feet cruelly; from gray and chilling skies globules of hail and snow lashed his face, his hands, impotently. The darkness of night fast wrapped the way ahead in indistinct hues. Yet on he pressed, avoiding the beaten highway, skirting far in the rear of sparsely scattered dwellings, and shying like a hunted animal when crackling twig or whir of wings startled the silence.

Finally he neared a house. Its immense proportions loomed through the enshrouding shadows like a haven of rest, and instinctively he turned his lagging steps to its door. A brilliant light shone in every window. The curtains were raised, only a filmy drapery of lace filtering to his vision the view of comfort within. Effacing himself among the shadows, he gazed long and hungrily at the scene. A gray-haired man lounged in the big, easy chair. A pleasant-faced matron rocked near by, and at the piano, touching the notes softly, a young girl sang songs of home and love and light. One great choking sob clutched at his throat desperately, as with tottering steps he approached the door. A long peal at the bell, hurried footsteps inside, then a flood of warmth and light, in whose searching rays he stood revealed.

"For God's sake, food and shelter! I am famishing."

From the doorway, where he leaned, the silvery-haired man regarded him sternly. The women had crept quietly to the hall, and now looked at him with pitying eyes. The tableau remained thus fixed, for neither man, regarding the other with fixed and horror-stricken gaze, would speak. Then the girl pressed forward.

"Father," she cried, sharply, "why don't you let him in? Can't you see how cold and famished he looks?"

The elder man glanced stonily down at the newcomer.

"Speak!" he commanded. "Tell them who you are—what you are!"

With a dramatic gesture, the younger came into the full light, let fall a long, enveloping coat, and removed from his head the closely-drawn cap.

"An escaped convict." He laughed bitterly. "Wrongfully accused, unjustly imprisoned, and now—now—" his eyes roved wildly around—"free—free; and because it is the Thanksgiving season, because to-morrow you will sit down to your feast with your family and friends, and I had hoped"—falteringly—"that the loving kindness of the season, or—or—something else—would soften your heart—I ventured to ask you for the shelter without which I should have perished. It is bitterly cold, out there." He inclined his head toward the swamps from which he had emerged.

"Do you know me?"

Pushing his glasses high up on his forehead, the other bent a searching stare on the pallid features of the youth.

"You are the judge who sentenced me."

There was no tremor in the hopeless voice. Icy despair seemed to clutch the very heart of him who stood for the second time before the stern eyes that had judged him.

"Oh, father, father!" A gentle hand was laid supplicatingly on his arm, a gentle voice pleaded. "You are not the judge now; and he is so tired and cold and hungry! Whatever you do later, remember to-morrow is Thanksgiving day, and—and—" She hesitated, then concluded, courageously, "Remember the vacant chair at our table and for whom it is waiting."

A little pathetic smile crept into the judge's face timidly, and abode there.

"I have not forgotten," he assured her, softly. Then—"Go now—you and the mother. Make ready some food for this wayfarer. I want a word alone with him."

He drew the youth into the wide hall where an open fire blazed cheerily on the great fire-place.

"Now tell me your story."

"You know it, sir." Quite simply the answer came. "You knew me before it happened. It was the son of an old friend you sentenced eight years ago—the friend of your son."

"I but did my duty." The other man looked strangely gray and worn in the firelight streaming over his face, his hair, his figure, and the hand he laid on the mantel trembled impotently.

"Perhaps." The young man smiled bitterly. "But you sentenced me to hell for the crime of another."

"Well,"—the judge sighed, dismissing this aspect of the case,—"as long as you had the temerity to approach me for shelter, knowing my duty as you did, and the consequences of your rash act, you may stay to-morrow. It is Thanksgiving. There will be no guests at

our table unless—unless—" he brushed away a cobwebby vision uncertainly—"but that is not possible. We will make you as comfortable as we can, because it is Thanksgiving, and from this house no wanderer is ever turned away on that day. Then—then—" the tenderness, unwonted, filtered from his voice, and he concluded judicially—"the day after will be the day of reckoning. In my position I cannot harbor an escaped criminal."

"Life is sweet to the young, sir." On the opposite side of the fire-place, his prison garb in strange contrast to the judge's conventional attire, the younger man raised his head proudly. "I was exhausted—fainting—nearly dead, and I had still faith enough to believe my bitterest enemy would not cast me out. As for me, one day is enough. We learn—up there!" —he indicated the direction whence he had come—

past—to have one light spot for remembrance when you must return to your punishment. Take up the thread of your life where you dropped it. Remember only that you are the son of our old friend and the guest of this house. I can be merciful as well as just. You are safe here while you stay, and—" the judge's lips quivered, for he was very pitiful to his old friend's son under the influence of haunting memories and the Thanksgiving spirit that pervaded the house—"and I want you to enjoy a glimpse of our home life."

"You are very kind, sir."

All the evening, forgetting, as he was bidden, the past eight eventless years, he entered into the spirit of their home life, talked with them of friends and neighbors both families had known, and joined his voice in singing with the maiden who had been only a child when the calamity happened, who could but dimly realize, even now, the intricacies of this tragedy of her home and friends.

So the night passed. Morning dawned on a world of white. The young man wandered through the great rooms and into the dining-room of the judge's mansion, but the maiden was there before him.

"Good-morning." She greeted him kindly. "Wasn't it fortunate these came last night?" She indicated a great armful of tropic roses. "The snow is so deep and tracks unbroken, they could not have come to-day."

He gazed long and hungrily at the flowers, the winsome face above them, the laughing, saucy eyes.

"They are beautiful," he breathed. "Let me assist you." Then, remembering, he shrank away.

Touched by a quick intuition she understood. Separating the flowers she laid a fragrant armful near him.

"You may arrange these, Mr.—Mr.—I have forgotten your name."

"Up there," and the haunting sadness sprang into his eyes again, "I was just 941. It is so long since I have had a name I have almost forgotten it myself."

"But you are to forget that," she reminded him, "and remember only what came before to-day."

"I will." He bowed low. "My name shall be again—just for to-day—the honored one of my father—John Grahame. Afterward, 941, if you will," in a low tone.

She turned away with tears in her eyes. He was so boyish to have suffered so—sinned so. But for to-day—yes, she would be brave to-day, and keep up the delusion. All through the morning hours she led him merrily through the rooms of the great mansion from one treasure to another—entertaining him as he had never been entertained before. Once the judge's wife approached her husband cautiously.

"Do you think it right, dear," she asked, anxiously, "to allow him so much freedom with our Alice? You know what he is, and where he has come from."

"It is only for the day. Afterward he must go back. He is the son of our old friend, and but for that one fault is still the gentleman."

With this reply the mother was fain to be content. Presently, when evening shadows began to fall far and wide over the snow-clad earth and day was drawing to a close, the feast of Thanksgiving Day was served. The young man entered the brilliantly lighted room with the judge's daughter, and stood for a moment regarding the long table with devouring eyes.

"It is so many years," he murmured, "since I have seen anything like it."

"There is our vacant chair." The girl indicated a chair at one side of the judge's place. "They have kept it always, for him—my brother. Do you know the story?"

"I knew him once. He was just my age. But that all happened after—after I went away. I knew he had gone—yes."

The words came hurriedly and a wave of embarrassment flooded his features. With downcast eyes the girl related the story to him.

"Father says he had roving blood in his veins from some long-buried Spanish ancestor. At any rate, he was always restless, ill at ease. And one day, silently, without message or written word to them, he just went away. And their belief is beautiful." The girl turned to him with shining eyes. "They think he will come back some Thanksgiving Day—it was Thanksgiving when he went away—just as silently and unannounced as he went. Until he does, the place is always set apart for him at the Thanksgiving dinner, and if by chance any uninvited guest comes, why—he occupies it until my brother returns."

A sudden, swift pallor overspread the face of the young man, but the girl's eyes, busy with the glittering scene before them, did not observe it. At that



"FOR GOD'S SAKE, FOOD AND SHELTER! I AM FAMISHING."

moment the judge and his wife entered, and dinner having been announced, they sat down. It was a real old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner, served with courtesy, but without many modern accessories that have somehow robbed the revered custom of its fascination. There were turkeys, two of them, with all the fixings, and all the homely accompaniments that housewives have prepared for so many generations among the hills of old New England. Always with the haunting sadness tugging at his heartstrings, the youth feasted, and his merry laughter denied the assertion that fought for precedence in his saddened eyes. Noting which, the judge brought forth his profoundest wisdom, his wittiest stories, and his brightest repartee for the entertainment of this strange guest, in the interest of whose brief happiness he seemed to struggle with pitiful intensity. When it was all over, the youth brushed away the vision so unreal and followed his host to the wide hall, where they stood once more in thoughtful silence on either side of the cheery fire of logs. The maiden, forgetting for the moment the tragedy of it all, had called out a sweet "good-night" and followed her mother to the echoless rooms above.

"Well," the youth addressed the silent man opposite, "it is all over, I suppose."

"Yes." The monosyllable escaped the judge sadly.

"And to-morrow you return me to my keepers, to the worse than hell, where I have suffered eight long years that seemed an eternity, for the crime of another?"

"I must do my duty." The words were wrung from gray lips and the steadfast heart beneath them.

"You could not let me steal away silently as I came, carrying nothing with me but the memory of this Thanksgiving Day—this day of home-life that has been like a glimpse of heaven itself to me. Oh, sir," pleading eyes were raised to the relentless ones opposite, "you have shown me that you can be kind as well as just. Let mercy be stronger than justice for this once. I tell you I am innocent, but—but—" brokenly—"my lips are sealed. For God's sake, believe me—let me go—out into the night and make for myself a new life away from here. I promise you—"

The judge raised his hand. "I cannot listen," he said, coldly, "for then I should be compounding a felony. You gave yourself a hostage to me, promising on your honor to return after this—this Thanksgiving Day was over. Now," sternly, for the lingering tenderness faded from his eyes and he was again the righteous judge, "let justice be done."

Moodily the young man gazed into the glowing embers. When the last tones of the emotionless voice died away in far echoes he roused himself.

"Then let justice be done." He echoed the last words of the judge, passionately. "I would have spared you if I could. Listen," as the elder man waved him impatiently aside. "Let me tell you the story of this Thanksgiving Day as it has come to me."

Some compelling force in the eyes lifted now proudly, scornfully to his own, halted the words of denunciation that trembled on the judge's lips, and he

listened haughtily, with folded arms and unseeing eyes.

"You took me in, a wayfarer, an escaped convict, from yonder prison; made me welcome, clothed me in garments that were your son's, gave me his place at your table. But just for this once—this one Thanksgiving Day—so that, when I returned, as you promised me I should, to my prison fare, I should have, at your hands, the memory of one day spent among environments to which I had been accustomed. I know why you did that." He raised his eyes, gazing steadily into the elder man's face. "It was for the sake of old times—old memories—old friends. You did it for them—not for me. And I—I—for the sake of one glimpse of Paradise—I was willing to return to the hell they have made for me—up there."

He paused a moment, looked moodily down at the fire, and proceeded. "I reckoned without my host. I had not seen your daughter." A little bitter smile crept to the corners of his mouth and abode there. The judge regarded him sternly now, unbelievingly. "I thought, when you took me in, I would go back there—after just one Thanksgiving Day like the old ones—and do my duty as you would do yours. I did not know her then." His voice rang out hopelessly against the stillness, and yet that silent figure regarded him stonily wordlessly. "I have spent this happy Thanksgiving with her; in that short space has been born the only such affection my heart has ever known, and though I feel its hopelessness, I know it is an inspiration—an uplifting influence that would work for my good, out there—in the world—if you would let me go. I cannot go back there."

Like a thunderbolt from Jove, the stern interruption came. "You must. These senseless pleadings—they must cease. To-morrow—"

Swift lightnings darted into the dark eyes opposite, a sudden pallor settled imperceptibly about the drawn lips of the youth.

"Then I must tell you"—and the low voice trembled with suppressed emotions. "To all my appeals for mercy you have turned a deaf ear, and now—when you think I have contaminated your one pure lamb by a misconceived affection—you are ready to drag me forth again to my tormentors. I tell you I will not go! Listen!" The judge raised his eyes impatiently. "I am innocent! I am innocent! Do you hear me? Do you believe me?"

Like the cry of a lost soul the sudden declaration came and the damning reply followed closely: "No!"

The stern echo died quite away and the youth withdrew a clinched hand from his breast. A folded paper flashed a moment, white in the firelight, then dropped into the judge's involuntarily outstretched hand.

"Read that! Those are the words of your son. That is his handwriting—even you cannot deny that—written and conveyed to me the day of his disappearance. I have carried it with me ever since. But—but—" brokenly the words came—"for your sake—for his sake—I have never told—until now—"

The silvered head bowed a moment over the crumpled paper, but the burning eyes refused to make

sense of the scrawled lines. "I—I—cannot," he faltered. "You—you—read it." It was a strangely broken and bowed man who listened to the intense tones reading the few words inscribed on the paper.

"DEAR CHUM: I know you are bearing up there the punishment that should be mine, but I am too great a coward to come out and clear your name at the expense of my own—and my father's. I could never tell him and my mother. But you shall be avenged. When this is handed you I shall be beyond all scorn and censure of this world, and then you may make this public and clear yourself. You see, I am still a coward, even in death. They will never find me, I shall hide so securely; but you may use this—my confession—to free yourself."

The words died away abruptly. When the judge lifted his head the waters of many sorrows had gone over him and years had stamped themselves in furrowed lines on his countenance.

"And—and—you kept this from me, to—"

"For his sake—and yours," was the low response. "I did not care so very much then for myself. There are only two years more, any way. But since—since"—a crimson flood swept his face from chin to brow—"I have known her, it—it has been different."

"You shall be vindicated."

The judge reached for the paper. But the younger man, quicker than he, dropped it to the bed of burning coals, and in a second it was consumed, leaving nothing but a few feathery flakes of ashes.

"If you will tell her," he faltered, "that I am innocent—that you are convinced of that—and—and—let me go—in these clothes—into the night and away—anywhere—where I can be a man and forget—no one need ever know."

A swift silence, solemn, unbroken fell over the room. Occasionally a cinder, loosened from one of the great logs, dropped down with a silky hissing sound. Both men gazed at the fire, their thoughts far away. One out in the world, where he hoped to bury himself and forget; the other with his duty, stern and implacable. Finally the elder man severed the silence which had become oppressive.

"It shall be as you wish," he said, quite humbly. "You shall go to-night, with my blessing and assistance. And—and"—turning, he laid one hand on the boy's shoulder—"while you are away I will try to make up to you for the years you have suffered for us. For their sakes"—he glanced up the long stairway—"I will be lenient with the memory of my son. But your name shall be cleared, and you shall return here without a stain. In an hour I will come back to you here. I must have a little time to think. But when I return"—he looked keenly into the honest eyes upraised to his—"I shall be prepared to accompany you a little way toward your destination, and—and—you must let me assist you in making your new start in the world. Wait for me here."

The young man nodded assent. The judge's tall figure, bent and broken, disappeared within a darkened inner room, and he was left alone with his meditations, now as when he entered this house, bound by his word, a hostage of Thanksgiving.

The Huge Thanksgiving Pumpkin Crop.

THIS PROVERBIAL Thanksgiving pie is destined to become more popular than ever. Several States are now engaging extensively in pumpkin raising which were not in the list a few years ago, and the older pumpkin-raising sections are increasing their yields. This, in no small degree, is due to the progress and development of the canning industries of the United States. People in the large cities usually make their pumpkin pies for Thanksgiving of canned pumpkin.

There was a time, and that not many years ago, when no one thought of devoting an entire field to pumpkins. Instead, this big vegetable of the late fall was raised in the midst of field corn. It thereby suffered in size. The accompanying photograph illustrates what can be done where pumpkins are raised alone. In this way it is possible to raise from fifteen to twenty tons to the acre, although this latter figure is not usual. The photograph referred to was made in northern Ohio. Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania are also noted for their pumpkins. Among the new States to engage in pumpkin growing are Oregon and Arkansas. The Western States are raising great quantities for canning.

Pumpkins weighing eighty pounds each and measuring four to five feet in circumference are recorded in recent years. This would be considered a fairy tale in England. European countries know no pumpkins as large as these. A diameter of a foot would be considered large on that side of the Atlantic. The pumpkin in its diminutive form dates back to the earliest history of man.

In Longmont, Col., the inhabitants enjoy an annual pumpkin-pie day, which usually comes in October. The event is looked forward to much as is the county fair in the rural sections of the East. Oxen are roasted in pits, and thousands of pumpkin pies are dealt out from small tents. People come in on the trains and in carriages from a large radius of territory, and everything is free. While there is no festival just like this in the East, pumpkin pies are popular there, and form an appreciated feature of daily repasts for many weeks of the year in country homes. There, too, the pumpkin and its product have been celebrated in many a song and story.

Grandma's Parrot.

GRANDMA'S parrot is the cutest, wisest bird I've ever seen, And his plumage, ch, 'tis gorgeous! crimson, flecked with gold and green!

PITTACUS, his real name is—that's a science name, you know.

That some wise man gave to parrots, very, very long ago.

PITTACUS would fit him better, he is such a knowing bird,

Grandma says, but, then, he never could pronounce so large a word!

So we named him just plain Polly, for you know birds of his sort

Learn that name the first of any; but we call him "Polly" for short.

SHOULD you see him at Thanksgiving, you would hardly think it true

That a bird could say so plainly, "I've a bone to pick with you!"

"Turkey-bone," he keeps on shouting, in a voice pitched loud and shrill,

Takes it in his claw and picks it with his sharp-hooked, horny bill.

CANNIBAL, my grandma calls him, but is that the proper word?

Cannibals eat human beings, but a bird that eats a bird!

Really, now, that's quite a puzzle, yet, I think it must be so—

Grandma's been a high-school teacher, and she surely ought to know.

M. A. B. KELLY.



A WONDERFUL CROP OF PUMPKINS IN OHIO.

Examining the Anaconda-Sonora.

MR. WILLIAM S. BARBEE, of Chicago, secretary and treasurer of the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company, J. W. Shepard, of St. Paul, vice-president of that company, accompanied by Franklin W. Smith, expert mining engineer, of Bisbee, Ariz., have gone to the Sahuaripa district of Sonora, Mexico, to make an examination of the progress of the Anaconda-Sonora mine. It is expected that they will return before December first. Reports will be issued to stockholders describing the results of this visit. J. J. Smith, general manager of the company, has been at the property constantly for some time, and reports to us from Mexico indicate steady progress there.

The Anaconda-Sonora is considered the most important property in the western part of the Sahuaripa district. The eastern half of the Sahuaripa district is noted for some of the richest of the historical silver mines of Mexico. One of these is the Mulatos, belonging to the William C. Greene interests, and La Trinidad, which was sold recently by the Richardson Brothers to Colonel Greene for a reported large consideration. The extension of the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad, which is being built by E. H. Harriman, is now attracting wide attention in mining circles to this part of Sonora. It is likely that the price of the stock of the Anaconda-Sonora Company will make a considerable rise as soon as the reports of the engineers who are visiting the property are issued. In the meantime, any information which may be desired concerning the Anaconda-Sonora will be furnished from the office of the company, 822 National Life Building, Chicago.

Beautiful Women in Calendars.

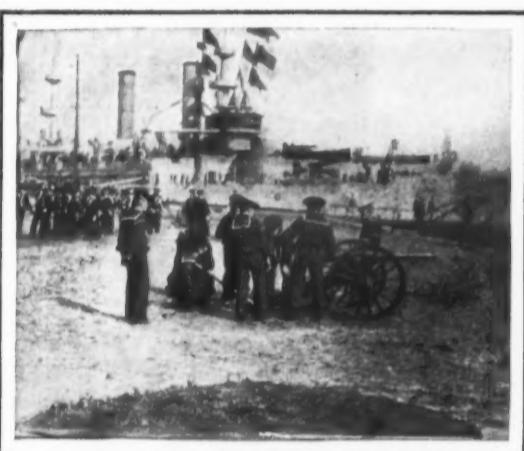
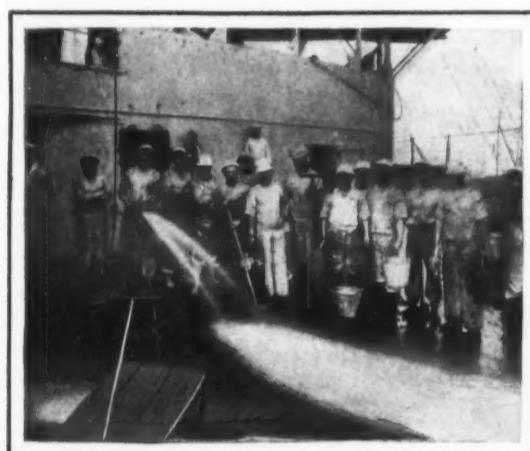
THE MOST strikingly beautiful types of American feminine loveliness have been brought out in Swift's premium calendars for 1907. These are from pastel drawings by Bryson, reproduced brilliantly in fifteen colors, each panel a duplicate of the original. Nothing handsomer could be found anywhere. A copy will be sent, without further charge, to any one who will inclose ten cents in stamp or coin, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, to "Department 26, Swift & Company, Stockyard Station, Chicago, Ill."



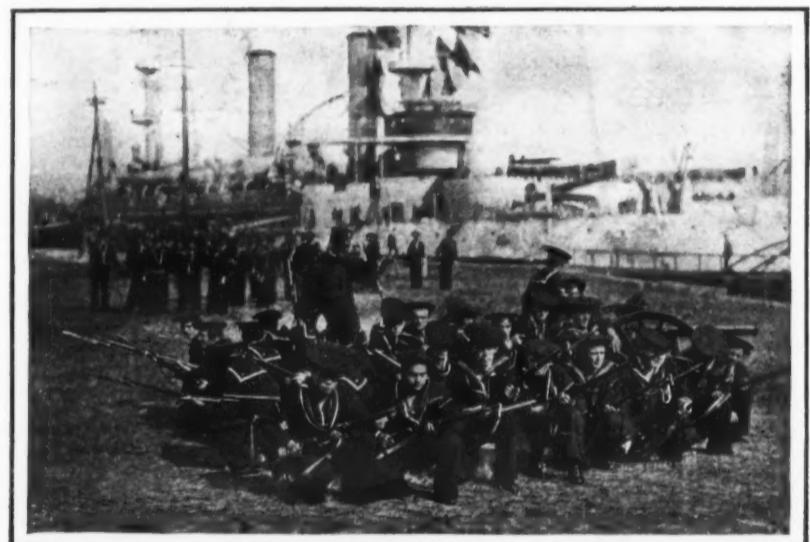
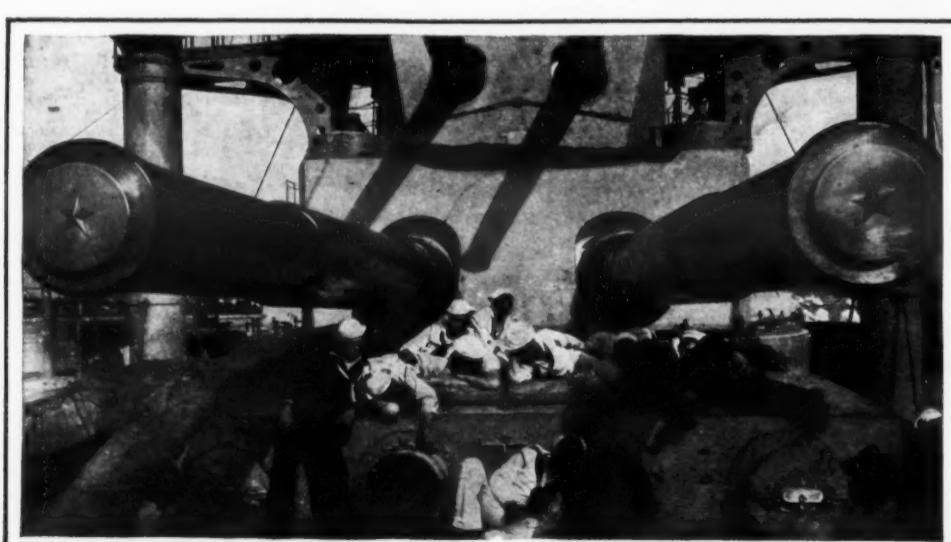
AN EXCITING GAME OF CARDS IN THE FO'C'S'LE.



THE BLUE-JACKET MINSTRELS AT PRACTICE.

SAILORS DRILLING WITH A FIELD GUN ON SHORE.
Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.WASHING DOWN THE DECK OF A
BATTLE-SHIP.DRILLING ABOARD A BATTLE-SHIP WITH
A SIX-POUNDER.

LIVELY CUTLASS DRILL ON TERRA FIRMA.

MASSED SAILORS SUPPORTING A FIELD GUN.—*Copyright, 1903, by E. Muller.*RECEIVING A MESSAGE BY SIGNALS
FROM ANOTHER VESSEL.FORWARD SCENE ON A WAR-SHIP DURING A LEISURE HOUR.
Copyright, 1903, by Enrique Muller.HANDLING BIG BAGS OF COAL ON
THE FORWARD DECK.

WORK, DRILL, AND PLAY OF AMERICAN NAVAL SAILORS.

MASTERING DETAILS OF THE ART OF WAR AFLOAT AND ASHORE, PURSUING ROUTINE TASKS ABOARD SHIP, AND FINDING TIME FOR FUN AND RECREATION.—*Photographs by Enrique Muller.*



THE FIRST LEVEL BELOW THE STREET FOR EXPRESS, THE
SECOND FOR SUBURBAN TRAINS.—A. E. DUNN.



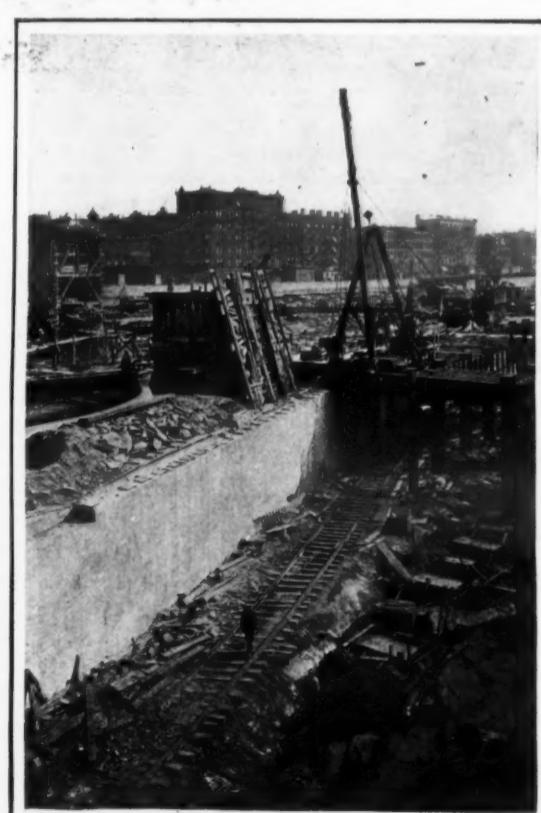
LOOKING TOWARD LEXINGTON AVENUE FROM FIFTIETH STREET—TURN-TABLE
IN THE FOREGROUND.—A. E. DUNN.



ONE OF THE 100-TON, 2,200-HORSE-POWER ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES AND TRAIN USED IN SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE YARDS LOOKING SOUTH—SHOWING ROADWAYS (FROM FORTY-FIFTH TO FORTY-NINTH STREETS), FORMERLY CLOSED, ACROSS THE TRACKS.—A. E. DUNN.



LOWEST TRACK LEVEL, ON WHICH SUBURBAN TRAINS WILL BE RUN, AND THE EAST WALL OF THE PROPOSED SUBURBAN STATION.—A. E. DUNN.

THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION OF A GREAT RAILWAY TERMINAL.
EXCAVATIONS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL YARDS IN NEW YORK CITY.—See page 520.

Quaint Mountain Mushroom Farm and Tavern

By Harriet Quimby

ABOUT five miles from the little burg of Plainfield, N. J., in the Watchung Mountain region, lies the famous Washington Rock from which the Father of our Country watched the British in their red coats as far away as Perth Amboy. Toward this rock and the spring of clear water which issues from it, sometimes twenty or more automobiles and half as many carriages, each filled with a group of merry-makers, may be seen wending their way along the country road. Patriotism? To a certain degree—yes! But the real magnet which draws automobiles from miles around is a mushroom farm and a quaint tavern which is absolutely without a duplicate on this side of the Atlantic.

There is a great hue and cry from American motorists because of the lack, in this country, of inns where a palatable luncheon, daintily served, may be had. Europe abounds with delightful little places, one famous the world over for its omelets, another for its variety of salads, and the cheese and vintage accompaniment; still others have gained reputations for their coffee. The motorist touring through Europe finds half his pleasure in investigating these delightful little country inns, where at any time of day or night a wholesome repast, charmingly served, may be had at the bidding of the traveler. With the ever-increasing number of automobileists in America, there are so many possibilities for enterprising caterers to vigorous appetites that the foreigners visiting this country express surprise at the lack of business acumen displayed by the dwellers along the country roads.

One small place near Yonkers famous for its eel stews is a source of great satisfaction to motorists. Another, on Long Island, during the summer is sought for its fish dinners and corn roasts, but the real joy and pride of the host who wishes to furnish novel entertainment for his guests, especially during the autumn and winter months, is a trip to Washington Rock and a mushroom dinner at the Maison Pedeflous, which is as French as its name indicates. One of the charms of this place is its inaccessibility, for it cannot be reached either by steam or trolley cars, but must be driven to over a picturesque country road, which winds along within a few feet of a river. Naturally the masses are barred by the distance.

The inn itself is simply a farm-house with partitions removed and the kitchen enlarged. Back of the inn are the sheds or cellars, where fourteen thousand square feet of mushrooms are under cultivation—a

crop which, at its height, yields over one hundred pounds a day. To the right of the sheds is a huge hot-house, where the prospective diner may, if he chooses, enter and gaze upon the radishes, lettuce, young onions, and numerous garden herbs which, presently, he will have served to him at a table in what was formerly the front parlor of the farm-house. A half-dozen cows and a few hundred chickens complete the domestic picture. The chickens, too, are raised for the hungry automobileists, the majority of whom are acquainted only with the cold-storage chicken.

It was an Englishman who sighed to find "his warmest welcome at an inn," and it was also an Englishman who remarked that there was no cause for such a sigh here, for one would find nothing warm at an American country inn, not even a welcome. But at the Pedeflous it is different. One might easily imagine himself in the south of France, so foreign is the general atmosphere and so hearty is the welcome accorded to each guest. Around a huge school-house stove the newly-arrived visitors, chilled by their ride in the brisk air, gather to warm their hands. Often monsieur or madame, who has opened the door, remains to chat while wraps are being removed.

To the left of this entrance-hall is another feature of Old-World hospitality—a tiny bar-room where men and women alike troop in to watch the madame mix a cocktail or fill the glasses with a cordial made from fruit grown on her own farm and prepared with her own hands. The bar-room is regarded here by monsieur and madame much as we look upon a sideboard, yet it is a bar-room in appearance and, despite its eminent respectability, makes the average feminine visitor feel that she is doing something fascinatingly unconventional and decidedly naughty, just to peep into it.

By the time the debonair or cherry cordial has been enjoyed in the bar-room, the first course of the mushroom dinner is ready to serve. This consists of mushroom soup followed by broiled mushrooms on toast. An omelet of mushrooms comes next, then broiled chicken and mushrooms. The two courses succeeding the chicken are of stuffed mushrooms, and mushrooms stewed in cream. A salad of fresh leeks or lettuce, cheese, boiled salted chestnuts, an ice and a demi-tasse conclude the novel meal.

To the epicurean palate the stuffed mushrooms are the special attraction of the entire course, and this particular dish is a secret which is carefully guarded by Monsieur Pedeflous. Except that it consists of a mixture of chopped mushrooms and oyster-crabs richly seasoned with cream and butter, the diner cannot analyze the viand which he finds so delicious. With a score of assistants Monsieur Pedeflous directs all of the cooking, and the mushrooms he prepares with his own hands. The least time in which a full mushroom dinner can be properly disposed of and enjoyed is two and a half hours, and many guests remain even longer at table. To this quaint resort, surrounded by rolling hills and picturesque forests, about three hundred automobileists find their way every week.

Monsieur Pedeflous came to this country

as a chef, and for a time he was connected with one of New York's most prominent clubs, the members of which are now his best customers. Tiring of the confinement and wishing also to take his little family to the pure air and wholesome atmosphere of the country,



THE SKILLFUL CHEF, M. PEDEFLOUS, SUPERINTENDING THE PREPARATION OF THE MUSHROOM FEAST—MADAME PEDEFLOUS POURING COFFEE IN THE BACKGROUND.

he finally settled upon the purchase of the thirty-two acres of land where his mushroom farm now lies. In a short time he began to raise vegetables, mushrooms, and chickens for the market.

One day an automobile filled with club men drove up to the farm-house, and a petition was presented to Chef Pedeflous that he provide a mushroom luncheon. Delighted to serve his old patrons, Monsieur Pedeflous brought out his choicest wines, and set to work to prepare a dinner which would long be remembered by his epicurean guests. That dinner led to others. Like all who find novel places the discoverers tried to keep secret the location of this resort, but like all humans who have found a prize cook they must needs boast of their find. Upon the boasts the fame of the place grew, and it soon became a fad to drive out for a mushroom feast which made envious and discontented all who heard about it until they, too, could boast of the stuffed mushrooms which they had enjoyed out in the Watchung Mountains. Now Pedeflous is pretty well known to automobileists the country over.

There are very few persons who have the remotest idea of how a mushroom is cultivated, and not one in a thousand fond of eating this odd vegetable would be able to tell a poisonous growth from any other were he to see them growing together. In long low sheds, pitch dark, and with an atmosphere very moist and earthy smelling, a guide takes a torch and leads the curious guest through the narrow passages between the banks of mushrooms. To prepare the beds the banks are filled with pure fertilizer, which is covered with a thin coating of earth. After two or three weeks the mushroom spawn, which look exactly like lumps of earth, are placed in the banks. The spawn in these lumps disintegrate and spread themselves through the banks. The atmosphere is kept at a temperature of about sixty degrees, and in about eight weeks the tiny mushrooms begin to show, like white pin-heads. In a day or two they are ready to gather. Mushrooms are at their best from October to June.



ENTRANCE-HALL OF THE TAVERN—PROPRIETOR AND GUESTS WARMING THEIR HANDS—DINING-ROOM AT LEFT.

Specially Interesting to Mining Investors.

AT THIS time, when so much interest is manifested in the enormous growth of the mining industry, and the tremendous profits it yields to those who are engaging in it—profits so great that the most conservative capitalists are now seeking good mining properties in all sections of the country—the fact should not be lost sight of that all the greatest money-makers of the past few years have been new discoveries. Those who are successful in locating a new mining camp, whether copper, gold, or silver, are the prize-winners. The fortunate purchasers of shares in such companies sometimes accumulate fortunes almost in a day. It is said that more than twenty millionaires were created within the past three months by reason of the rapid rise in Nipissing, and that a dozen residents of Detroit and vicinity have made great fortunes by reason of the advance in Calumet and Arizona from less than one dollar a share to more than \$150 a share.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, a high authority, recently called attention to the Cooney Mining District in Socorro County, New Mexico, not far from Silver City. The Mogollon Mountains are full of valuable minerals, and the development of the mines in that section, and especially those of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, which owns the famous Cooney vein, is attracting the widest attention. The Cooney has been a great producer, and is now being put in shape for the greatest development it has ever had. This work is being done under the personal direction of Mr. Thomas J. Curran, president of the Mogollon, who is now at Cooney, superintending the work.

Recently Mr. Curran offered a small block of the

The Turkey's Coronation Day.

THE fire is in the stubble now,
The frost is on the field,
The cider-press is dripping with
The orchard's mellow yield.
The nuts no longer in the woods
To withered husks may cling.
This is our glad Thanksgiving Day;
The turkey is the king.

THE sunny upland let us seek,
Where ripened pumpkins lie
Like yellow nuggets, waiting to
Be melted into pie.
And from the fairest let us carve
A monarch's golden crown
For him, the feathered king who rules
The country and the town.

A HEAP of crimson cranberries
Like glowing rubies red
Will furnish us with gorgeous gems
To deck it for his head.
And ere the autumn twilight falls
With vapors chill and murky,
Unto the barn-yard let us go,
And crown the royal turkey.

MINNA IRVING.

bonds at par with a bonus of fifty per cent. in the stock of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, and all of his friends, and those who know of his high record as a mining expert, and of the well-established character of the Mogollon's properties, are subscribing liberally, with the knowledge that such an offer of bonds on a first-class property, with a bonus of stock, is seldom to be had. There is every reason to believe that the stock will shortly be worth far more than the bonds, and the fortunate investors will not only have their bonds as an investment, but their stock as a generous dividend-payer.

Mr. Curran's references are among the highest, and he invites the most careful inquiries into the history of the Mogollon Company. He will be glad to furnish details to any inquirer who will address Thomas J. Curran, president Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, Cooney, New Mexico.

When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

For the Nursery—For the Table.

FOR all ages, in all climates, under all conditions, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated-Cream fill every milk requirement. Superior for ice-cream.



JAMES T. POWERS AND HIS FELLOW FUN MAKERS IN "THE BLUE MOON," AT THE CASINO THEATRE—George R. Lawrence Company.

MRS. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, IN "THE NEW YORK IDEA," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.
Morrison.OLGA NETHERSOLE, WHO WILL APPEAR
LATER IN THE SEASON IN HERVIEU'S
"THE AWAKENING."—Reutlinger.GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS "CLEOPATRA" IN
"CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA," AT THE
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.MAY IRWIN IN "MRS. WILSON—THAT'S
ALL," AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.
Otto Sarony Company.SCENE FROM "THE LOVE ROUTE," AT THE LINCOLN THEATRE—ODETTE TYLER,
GUY STANDING, AND H. S. NORTHRUP.—Hall.BERBERT KELCEY AND EFFIE SHANNON IN ACT I. OF "THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN,"
AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.—White.

THE SAVAGE PRODUCTION OF PUCCINI'S OPERA, "MADAM BUTTERFLY," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE—THE MARRIAGE OF CHO-CHO-SAN.—Hall.

WITH THE PLAYERS IN THE NEW YORK THEATRES.

SCENES FROM A FEW OF THE CURRENT ATTRACTIONS, WITH SOME PORTRAITS OF POPULAR STARS.

New Wealth in Washington Copper

By Howard Brooks

SEATTLE, WASH., November 10th, 1906.

A WRITER in a prominent publication said, recently, "It will require many years to educate the public to a knowledge and appreciation of copper shares as an investment."

I don't agree with him. There is abundant evidence that a large proportion of the public realize now the value of investments in copper. The balances in some of the largest banks in the cities have been reduced recently to a total several million dollars less than the ordinary balances which these banks carry. One explanation which has been given is that many of the depositors are withdrawing their funds in order to make advantageous investments in the shares of copper-producing companies. The heaviest purchasers of the stocks of copper mines now are those who are in closest touch with the market for the metal. They are the men who understand best just what the situation means to him who has money to invest.

Not long ago the head of one of the largest brass foundries in the United States made the statement that he was getting out of all his investments in order that he might place his funds in copper shares. He realized that when he got an interest in a copper producer he obtained a property which had vastly greater earning power for him than any other securities which he could buy. Financial concerns report that bankers, manufacturers, capitalists, and others who have large sums to invest personally for their own private accounts are selling their railroad and other shares in order that they may buy stocks of companies that are profiting in a most remarkable way in the production of copper metal.

It is my opinion that the public is pretty generally aware of the fact that practically all of the supply of copper in the world is now exhausted; and in the face of this situation, the demand is enormously greater than ever before in the history of the world. I believe that the majority of men who are in a position to consider investments of any sort realize that this condition has not only increased the value of the stocks, and has added many millions to the dividends of copper-producing companies, but that the demand for copper will continue to become more tense, and that the only result is the continued rise in the price of the metal, and therefore the addition of many more millions to the dividends of companies which are producing copper.

Naturally the effect of this remarkable situation has been to increase, in a strong degree, the activity in all the copper-mining sections of the world. It is a fact of peculiar interest, however, to people of the United States that the world depends for its supply largely upon the mines of this country. The United States alone produces sixty-seven per cent. of all of the copper used on the entire globe. In 1906 it is estimated that the product of American mines will have amounted in the aggregate to just about one billion pounds of this metal; and notwithstanding this production, which seems so vast, many of the greatest copper producers of this country have already sold their visible output far in advance, and others are holding their supplies for higher prices, which they are sure will come.

This condition gives at once a very keen interest to any particular section which hitherto has not been known as one of the contributors to the world's supply of copper. The mining of this metal is a commercial proposition. Unlike placer gold-mining, a single prospector cannot by himself make a fortune from the operation of a copper mine, no matter how rich its supplies of ore. It is necessary for him to have immediate, convenient railroad transportation; and if he would secure the highest profits, he must have his own reduction plants, in order to obtain the metal from the ores in which it occurs. A copper mine, therefore, cannot be operated without capital.

The men who control the railroads, appreciating that a newly-opened copper camp will become a large contributor of freight, respond very promptly to evidences of copper wealth in any region hitherto not reached by transportation. Such a camp is recognized by the large copper companies even more promptly than by the railroads. It is reported that the Amalgamated Copper Company not long ago made the purchase of a mine known as the "Clipper," in the Gold Creek camp of Kittitas County, Washington. This section is on the western slope of the Cascade Mountains. It has been a rough and hitherto an almost impregnable region; yet those who have had the opportunity to visit this part of the northwestern State of the Union have appreciated the vast mineral wealth which there exists. Those who have benefited greatest by this knowledge are the pioneers who obtained holdings in this section several years ago, and in the face of many adversities have retained these properties intact until the present day.

The Clipper mine is only one of a number of very rich properties in that part of the Cascade range which passes through Kittitas County. That the Amalgamated Copper Company should pay for this mine the huge sum of \$10,000,000 is not surprising to those who own properties in that camp. In making this purchase the Amalgamated Company undoubtedly had knowledge of the fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in the extension of its line westward from Dakota to a seaport on the western coast at Seattle, would furnish transportation to this

district, the development of which has been so long retarded because of the absence of railroads.

This camp furnishes one instance in particular of the final reward of pluck and perseverance. The man who is now being talked about in the State of Washington for his valuable holdings in the Gold Creek camp of Kittitas County is Mr. C. P. Devine, who until recently was engaged in the mercantile business in his State, having a shoe-store in Seattle, and four other establishments of the same sort in as many different cities and towns in Washington. Like the majority of the active men in the mineral regions of the United States, Mr. Devine, although engaged in commercial pursuits, had a thorough first-hand knowledge of practical mining. For six years he was the superintendent of a mine and in direct charge of all of its underground work.

This knowledge enabled him to appreciate the value of a most remarkable mineral deposit in this Gold Creek region, of which he obtained absolute control about fifteen years ago. Four and a half miles from the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which is already graded at that point, is one of a series of mountains, which is distinctive because it seems to have been evenly bisected in some previous age by heroic volcanic action. The mountain was split into halves, and when these gigantic forces of nature had ceased, a huge crevice remained, and this crevice is filled with a rich mineral-bearing rock. Between the even walls of the crevice, from forty to sixty feet apart, there remained a deposit of ore containing copper, gold, and silver, which is now known to be worth many millions of dollars. Within the lines of the property owned by Mr. Devine there are 3,000 feet of this ore deposit. It has now become one of the most unusual and interesting mines in the Northwest.

During the fifteen years of his ownership all the money which he could spare from his commercial enterprises Mr. Devine expended in the development of his extraordinary copper vein. He drove a series of tunnels into this ore-filled crevice, the first being near the summit of the mountain, and the last near its base, half a mile below. Each one of these tunnels was run directly between the two granite walls of the vein, and from each one of them he secured ore containing high values in copper, gold, and silver.

The great demand for copper throughout the whole world, its high and increasing price, the advancing value also of silver, have added daily to the worth of Mr. Devine's remarkable mine. The extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has made his property a practical and profitable mineral enterprise. He has benefited also by the great improvement in the methods of reducing ores, which have lessened by hundreds of per cent. the cost of extracting metallic values from the rock which bears them.

When Mr. Devine first secured his remarkable copper mine the smelting charges for every ton of ore amounted to \$13.50. Copper was worth about ten cents a pound; silver about fifty cents an ounce; gold was the same as now. Each ton of his high-grade ore had a value, therefore, of about \$29.50. With copper now at twenty-two cents a pound, and silver at seventy-two cents an ounce, the gross value of this ore is about \$59.80—a difference of \$30.30 for every ton of the marketable product of this mine, and with its own smelter and with railroad transportation this property can now make a net profit per ton of about \$48.00; while shipping ore, paying excessive smelter charges, and receiving the low price paid for copper and silver fifteen years ago, would have meant a loss of fifty cents per ton on exactly the same ore which is now so profitable. This difference illustrates not only the advance in the importance and value of these metals, but the development of the science for mining and metallurgy as well.

Appreciating this condition, Mr. Devine has recently sold out his mercantile interests, and is now devoting his entire time and attention to the development and production of his extraordinary property. He has appreciated, however, that in order to carry this enterprise to the greatest success possible, it will be necessary for him to secure more capital than he was personally able to provide. He therefore became associated some time ago with Mr. W. A. Patterson, one of the prominent wholesale shoe merchants of Chicago. Mr. Patterson is the general Western agent of the Bachelder & Lincoln Company, of Boston, one of the oldest and strongest manufacturers and jobbers of shoes in Massachusetts. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Devine have engaged the services of Mr. Charles T. Snedekor, a mining engineer, who has done special work for John W. Gates, for the Guggenheims, and other important interests. These men have become associated in a company called The Devine Mining Company, Limited, of which Mr. Devine is president, and Mr. Patterson secretary and treasurer.

Recently these men offered a few of the treasury shares of the company to their personal acquaintances in order to secure a fund to carry out the plans for the fuller development of the Granite King mine. These shares were quickly subscribed for, and when later a small allotment was offered for public subscription, there were many prompt inquiries from those who were able to obtain direct information concerning the property, and who had a knowledge of the standing of the men who controlled the Devine Mining Company.

The office of the company is at 159 La Salle Street, Chicago, Suite 740. It is suggested that those who would obtain information concerning what is, probably, the newest important copper camp in the United States, and detailed facts of this remarkable property, should write a letter to Mr. Patterson at the Chicago address of the office, asking him for any details that he is able to furnish.

It is predicted by mining engineers that the Gold Creek Camp will become a camp similar in its importance and the quantity of its output to that of Butte, Mont. A remarkable coincidence is the fact that the formation is exactly similar. The Amalgamated Copper Company, which is now, probably, the strongest force in the Butte region, has already paid dividends of \$40,000,000 since its organization seven years ago. Their activity in the Gold Creek camp region is the best evidence of the value of that section.

A Great Railway's Costly Improvements.

THE MOST notable transformation of railroad conditions ever effected in America is now well on its way to accomplishment in the yards and along the tracks of the New York Central in New York City and suburbs. This is the electrification of the Central's lines entering New York and the entire rebuilding of the terminal station at Forty-second Street.

What is called the electric zone extends on the main line to Croton-on-the-Hudson, a distance of thirty-four miles, and on the Harlem division to North White Plains, a distance of twenty-four miles. The third-rail system has been adopted, and when the work of electrification is completed the steam locomotives which now haul the through trains over the rest of the line will be uncoupled at North White Plains and Croton, and replaced by electric locomotives, each weighing 100 tons, and with a capacity of 2,200 horsepower. These locomotives have a maximum speed of from forty to eighty miles an hour. For some time to come, however, the use of electric locomotives will be confined to the "initial electric zone" between the Grand Central station and High Bridge on the main line, and Wakefield on the Harlem. Even there it will be introduced gradually. Experimental trains are already run without passengers. For suburban service all-steel multiple-unit motor cars, each with a normal hauling capacity of 400 horse-power, will be used, together with a smaller number of multiple-unit trailers.

The company's agreement with the city of New York called for the completion of the change in motive power by July 1st, 1908; it now seems likely that its engineers will redeem their promises with a leeway of more than a year and a half.

Important to the comfort of the traveling public as these changes are, even more noticeable are those which are in progress in and about the Forty-second Street terminal. The installation of the electrical system, in connection with the other great improvements projected south of Fifty-seventh Street, constituted the greatest engineering problem, and the process of its accomplishment is most spectacular. To increase the yard facilities and expedite the handling of trains it has been necessary to provide for two levels of tracks, those for the express service entering the projected new station on a plane about fifteen feet below the level of the street, and those for the suburban service thirty-five feet below the street. The express tracks will end, as all the tracks end at present, in bumping-posts; but the suburban tracks will converge into two which will form a loop, the other eleven ending, like the express tracks, in bumping-posts. Another part of the property which now shows yawning excavations—about 2,500,000 cubic yards of earth and rock will have been removed by the time the work is finished, and 200 buildings destroyed—will be used as a great storage and cleaning-yard, with tracks entering the express station. Altogether this terminal will embrace an area of about sixty-five acres in both planes, containing twenty-seven miles of tracks, of which seventeen will be available on the express and ten on the suburban level.

There is some talk of the construction of a two-track subway through Fifty-third Street to connect the Park Avenue tracks with the proposed freight subway of the New York Central in Eleventh or Twelfth Avenue. If this should be done it would add considerably to the facilities for handling suburban passenger traffic through the utilization of the line running along the North River front to Spuyten Duyvil.

The accomplishment of a great part of this work, not only without impeding traffic, but with the actual addition of a considerable amount of track facilities, is a remarkable achievement in railway engineering and operation, especially when one knows that the New York Central's average daily traffic includes 1,155 train movements, and that in busy periods of the day trains move at a rate of approximately one a minute.

For the station proper the plans call for the erection of a splendid structure whose principal parts will be a train-shed, concourse, and lobbies. On the express floor the concourse will be the largest in the world—160 feet wide and 470 feet long.

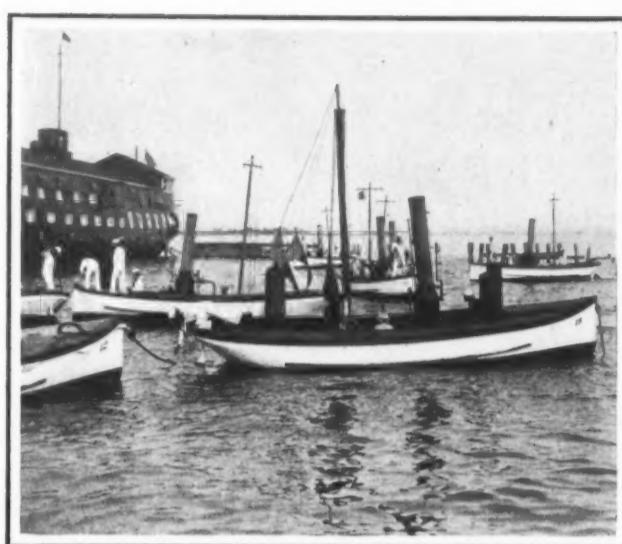
The total cost of these improvements is expected to be large, but has not been definitely estimated.

Fleet Tactics at the United States Naval Academy

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

OF THE thousands of people who witnessed the manoeuvres at Oyster Bay, there were probably few who had any adequate idea of the rigid course of training and discipline through which the naval officer must pass in order to make himself proficient in fleet tactics. The knowledge of manoeuvring vessels being essential to the proper discharge of his duties, the curriculum at Annapolis embraces a special department for teaching the midshipman how to man and manipulate war-ships in action. Twenty steam-launches are used to represent battle-ships, and the "middy's" course in handling them is progressive. He begins with seaman's duties, and as he continues his course, is advanced to that of a petty officer, and later he becomes a junior commissioned officer, at which point he is prepared to make use of his knowledge on the cruising ships. The first year he learns the various methods of signaling and manoeuvring in their simplest forms. This is continued until the second year, when the actual manoeuvres of a fleet are practiced with the launches. These little boats go through a series of marching and counter-marching in double and single columns, which to the spectator appears more interesting than the parade of a real squadron, from the fact that this entire fleet is always in sight. An officer usually gives the signals from Launch No. 1., which is answered and followed by the other boats, all under the command of midshipmen.

While this practical training is in progress other

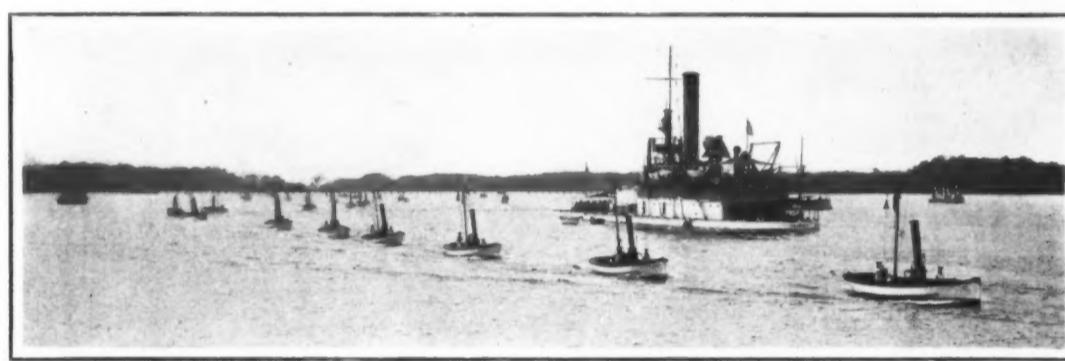


NAVAL CADETS AT FLEET TACTICS PRACTICE EXECUTING THE ORDER,
"PICK UP YOUR MOORINGS!"—OLD TRAINING-SHIP "SANTEE"
AT RIGHT.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

companies of future officers are on board the two gun-boats *Sandoval* and *Alvarado*, which were captured during the Spanish-American War. Here they are gaining valuable experience in the handling of a ship by

doing all the work on board. This includes the fire-room, running the engine, steering, bringing the vessel alongside the dock or another ship, etc. They also have a chance to study and use a chart and to learn by a "man-overboard" drill the best manner in which to use a life-buoy. Boxing the compass and heaving the lead are among the earliest things taught. Instructions in pulling man-of-war cutters and cat-boats are given to the fourth-year men. Strict obedience to every regulation is exacted in all these exercises, in order that the midshipman may know how to command. These drills develop a quick mental grasp of dangerous situations, absolute composure, and the prompt adoption of the correct methods to extricate a ship when in danger.

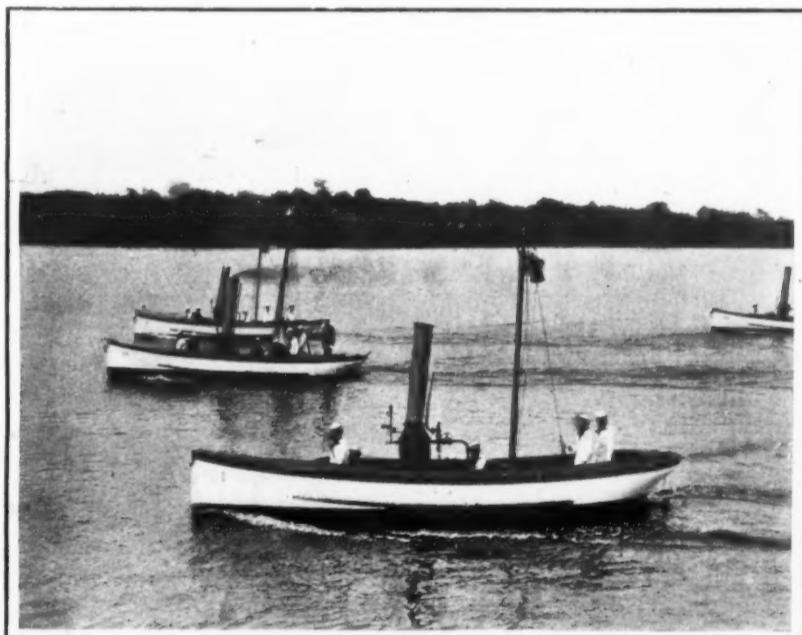
The importance and value of instruction and training along these lines will be made practically manifest should this nation ever again have occasion to go to war. It is probable that our navy will continue to grow, until in the years to come the number of its vessels will far exceed the present list. The capacity to comprehend and to direct the complicated movements of large fleets—in battle especially—must, therefore, become more and more a necessary qualification for naval command. The sea-war game learned in miniature at the naval academy may yet be played by some of the participants on an extensive scale, to the glory and the benefit of their country. The lessons learned here may have a large effect on the course of history.



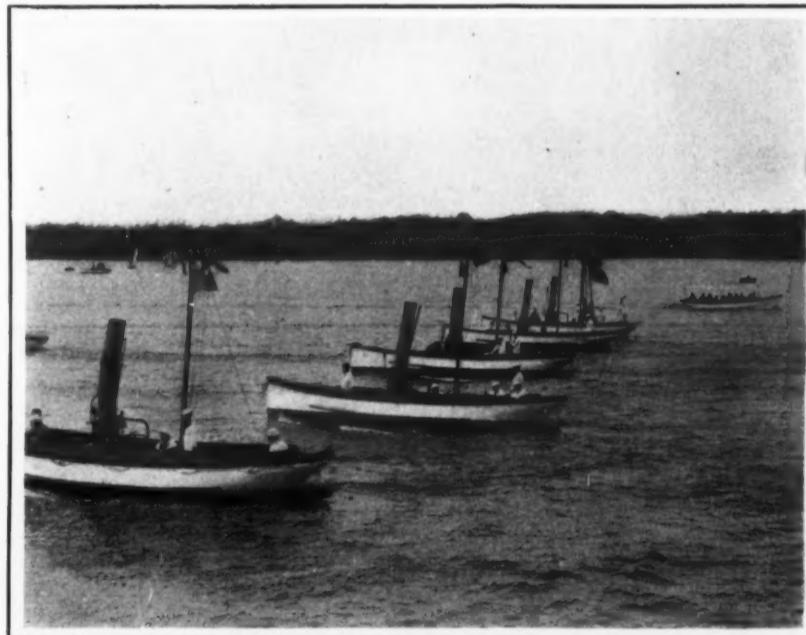
STEAM LAUNCHES WITH MIDLIPMEN GLIDING IN "COLUMN AT HALF DISTANCE"—MONITOR "FLORIDA"
IN THE STREAM.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



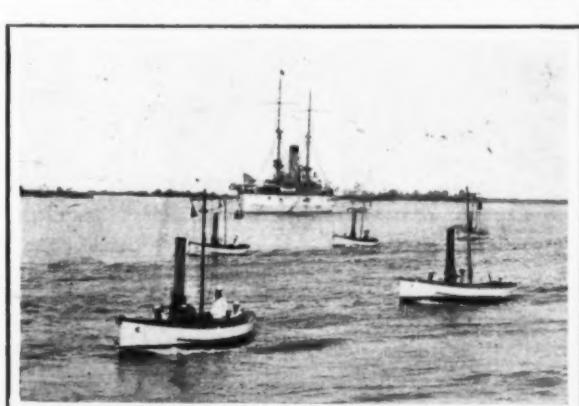
MIDLIPMEN GOING OUT FOR "BOAT-PULLING" EXERCISE.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



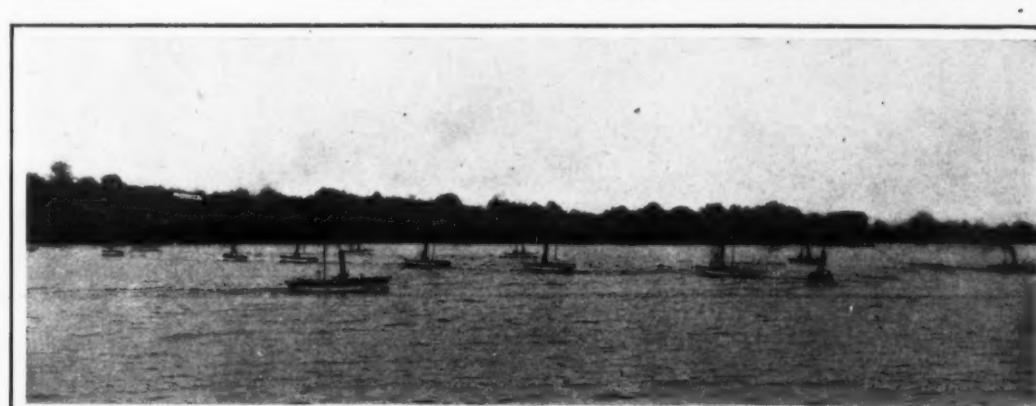
THE MINIATURE FLEET SAILING IN "COLUMN OF THREE."—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



RESPONDING TO THE SIGNAL "DOUBLE LINE-GUIDE LEFT."—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



MOVING ALONG IN "DOUBLE COLUMN AT HALF DISTANCE"—RETired
BATTLE-SHIP "TEXAS" IN BACKGROUND.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



FLEET IN COLUMN, THE ORDER BEING "COUNTER-MARCH, TAKE DOUBLE DISTANCE."
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE AUTOMOBILE touring and racing season being over, we once again turn our attention to the shows. London, as usual, led off with its big international show at the Olympia, November 15th-24th inclusive. England still being one of the great markets for French, German, and Italian cars, the great foreign makers will show their new models there for the first time. The Stanley show in London followed a week later, as did the big show in Berlin. On this side of the ocean we start the ball a-rolling a month earlier than usual, when the Automobile Club of America opens up its monster show in the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the first week in December. The Paris show will run from December 7th to Christmas. The Indian show in Calcutta will open up on December 15th. Our own peerless show, in Madison Square Garden, of the licensed makers and importers, will take place during the week of January 12th-19th. The Florida speed trial on the Ormond-Daytona Beach will follow next, using up the dates between January 22d and 26th. The A. C. A. show, of course, represents the licensed makers and importers who do not recognize the Selden patent; but the national show at Chicago, which will be held at the Coliseum the week of February 2d-9th, will house both the warring factions under one roof. Then follows the round of local shows, of which the following only have been announced and sanctioned: Detroit, February 11th-16th; Buffalo, February 18th-23d; Boston, March 9th-16th; Montreal, April 6th-13th. The motor-boat show, of New York, is scheduled for Washington's birthday week, February 19th-26th.

THE LONDON show had one hundred and fifty exhibitors, the exhibits being valued at two million five hundred thousand dollars. Ten years ago the roads of England were practically closed to motor-cars, but at that time the red flag in advance of mechanically propelled vehicles law was repealed by an act of Parliament. As the net result there are now three hundred and fifty firms in the motor union, employing a capital of sixty million dollars. During the first nine months of the current year over fifteen million dollars' worth of automobiles have been made and sold in England, besides the importation of seventeen and one-half million dollars' worth. This is a lot of money invested in automobiles for so small a country as England, where over seventy thousand automobiles are in daily use. The London show revealed what our American shows will not—i. e., the tendency toward a large increase in low-priced cars. The six-cylinder car, while it did not lead the four-cylinder brigade, was a feature of the London show.

LOOKING OVER the regulations prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue regarding the duty-free use for industrial purposes of denatured alcohol, I should say that the automobile industry received a gold brick, which was not what it expected, when it asked for the passage of the free-alcohol bill. All the best foreign practice on the subject has been ignored, and, as usual with us, original ideas have prevailed. Boiled down, the regulations, so far as they concern us, are: that alcohol for the purpose of generating heat, light, and fuel must be denatured by the addition of ten gallons of methyl spirits and one-half gallon of benzine to every one hundred gallons. Abroad, where this mixture has been largely used and abandoned, it has been shown that the use of over two per cent. of this compound causes oxidation of the motor, to say nothing of enormous fuel consumption. Besides that, the adding of the methyl does

not improve the calorific or heat units of the alcohol, but rather reduces them. Abroad, an average of one and one-half per cent.—the minimum use being one per cent. and the maximum two per cent.—is always allowed for the use of methyl for denaturing alcohol. In Germany ten per cent. was first used, and in France fifteen per cent., but experience, the best guide, has lowered the proportions as above stated. Why shouldn't we begin where they left off? Besides, consider its cost as compared with gasoline. A great many people foolishly supposed that anybody, especially the farmers, could turn out free alcohol, which would really mean free drunks everywhere. The new law wisely forbids the making of denatured alcohol anywhere but "in a bonded warehouse specially designed

secretary, who will devote his whole time to the American Automobile Association; a man who has the courage of his own convictions, who is familiar with local and State legislation and the good-roads question, and who will handle the details of the Glidden tour himself, through his own office force, and the Vanderbilt race likewise—all of which will save the association a lot of money, a lot of criticism, and concentrate the responsibility where it belongs. At the end of a good year's work such a secretary should be the most popular man in motordom. Neither have the presidents of the association devoted as much time to its affairs as they should have. The Long Island Club of five hundred members withdrew from the association because their representatives did not deem

it well to render to the club an account of their stewardship. The touring committee of the association, which had charge of the Glidden tour, is composed of twenty members, only five of whom showed up on the tour, the president of the association himself failing to honor the occasion with his presence. Make all the committees of the association small ones, if necessary; committees of one, to concentrate the responsibility, and you will have the ideal association.

THE SUGGESTION has been made that our affairs could be controlled by the trade and makers' associations. This the amateur motorists of this country should never consent to. Let us see how the trade and makers' associations control their own affairs first, before turning over to them our affairs. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers is a moribund body, and all it does at present is to sanction the shows, and, owing to the fact that it is controlled by the licensed association, it allowed the lease of Madison Square Garden for shows to fall into the hands of the licensed association, which ruled out all the unlicensed makers from the show. The association of licensed automobile manufacturers is founded on the Selden patent. The American Motor-car Manufacturers' Association is a combination of most of the unlicensed anti-Selden makers, who are banded together for this and for show purposes. The American Motor League might be dismissed with the remark that its voting strength all lies under one hat, but its promoter is aggressive. The Automobile Club of America is a misnomer, for it is really the Automobile Club of New York, an organization of wealthy men, most of them owning foreign cars, and membership in it is desirable only for a social status. The bulk of its work in the past has been done by a few zealous committeemen, aided by the club's able and efficient secretary, but even this club, for a revenue, is interested in the show question with the American association.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

MRS. MARGARET BOTTOOME, of New York, president of the International Order of King's Daughters, and a popular author and lecturer.

Mrs. Charles A. Strong, of New York, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate.

Lieutenant Samuel Nicholson Kane, (U. S. A., retired), of New York, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and active in many organizations.

The Marquis Los de Gouet-Gouraud, a Spanish nobleman, and a familiar figure in Paris, where he earned a living as a cabman.

Rev. Dr. James Mason Hoppin, of New Haven, professor emeritus of art at Yale University, and author of many books.



A WHITE STEAMER SPEEDING THROUGH THE PICTURESQUE BERKSHIRE HILLS REGION.—Lazarnick.

nated or set aside for denaturing purposes only," and "in the presence and under the direction of an authorized government official."

THE AFTERMATH of the Glidden tour has again brought to the surface criticism of the American Automobile Association just before its annual meeting. The sport needs a national governing body of some kind, but why fly to other ills which we know not of? The best place to cure the faults and follies of any organization is inside the breastworks and not outside of them. The *Automobile*, in an editorial on the subject, says that "in the general good nothing is more vital now than the existence of a strong national organization to work for uniform laws, to labor for highway improvements, to accumulate and distribute touring information, and to conserve generally the rights of automobilists." It is true, however, that the American Automobile Association has not always lived up to these obligations, but that is our own fault. We have elected a lot of do-nothing good fellows and wealthy men as our delegates to the association. The first secretary was secretary then and is now of the Automobile Club of America, and could not find time to attend to his double duties. His successor was an easy-going, good fellow—probably just what was then needed. The third secretary, an authority on bicycle and automobile racing affairs, paid a lot of attention to sanctions and meets and officiating at them. The present secretary, an able man, is a lawyer, but endeavors to divide his time between his home and practice in Chicago and New York. What is needed another year is a strong, virile, working



A GREAT MASS OF WRECKAGE ON THE TRACKS—WRECKING CREW GETTING A GIANT CRANE IN POSITION IN ORDER TO CLEAR AWAY THE DEBRIS.

SCORES OF IMMIGRANTS KILLED IN A RAILWAY DISASTER.



A SORROWFUL TASK—RESCUEES SEARCHING AMID THE WRECKAGE FOR BODIES OF VICTIMS OF THE ACCIDENT.

DIREFUL SCENES FOLLOWING THE REAR-END COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD AT WOODVILLE, IND., OF A FREIGHT WITH AN IMMIGRANT TRAIN (WHICH TOOK FIRE), RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF NEARLY FIFTY AND THE INJURY OF THIRTY-EIGHT IMMIGRANTS.—Photographs from H. A. Atwell.

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Behind the Geyserite Mfg. Co. is one of Colorado's greatest merchants; its stockholders comprise some of the leading statesmen, men who have been or are now honored with foremost positions—a U. S. Senator, a Governor, a leading U. S. Government official, any number of professional and business men, publishers of daily newspapers, etc. Is a proposition that is good enough for these people good enough for you?

Prominent Directorate.

Among the prominent Coloradoans who interested themselves financially in the enterprise are Frank A. Joslin, a well-known merchant; Hon. Harper M. Orahood, a leading member of the Colorado bar; Lieutenant-Governor Parks, President Daly of the Capitol Life Insurance Company; F. G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post; Crawford Hill, publisher of the Denver Republican; United States Marshal Bailey and many others. It will thus be seen that the company has considerable standing, and that there must be a substantial basis of fact. These men could not afford to be involved in anything that was not genuine.

We are offering the stock to you at the same price that others are paying for it, no more, no less. It is treasury stock, non-assessable, only

one man is drawing a salary (the foreman of the factory), and all the money secured is being used to increase the sale and the profits of Geyserite Soap.

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All we want of you is to assist us in raising the money

to allow us to manufacture on a larger scale, to force a broader sale, a greater general use—and increased profits will result for you. Your spare money and your good will, will accomplish it.

People admit we have the best of all toilet and surgical soap; the world is large and all we need is capital to push sales. Help us to do this and you will earn your reward in large dividends. Your capital will always be safe and the dividends will many times over bring back your original outlay. You will be building up something for the future, something that you can point to as an asset all your life long.

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Geyserite Soap has been sold for 15 years. It was exhibited at the World's Fair and received highest awards. We know of Americans now living in Europe who send for it in \$2 and \$3 quantities

regularly—they would not be without it anywhere.

We want you to put your money into it, to use it, and in other ways to give it your help. We on our part will further its sale throughout the world and see that your investment makes money for you.

With our energy and knowledge of the business, with the capital we are getting, and with the good will of many stockholders widely scattered, the financial success of this enterprise, on a scale equal to the greatest soap works, is assured.

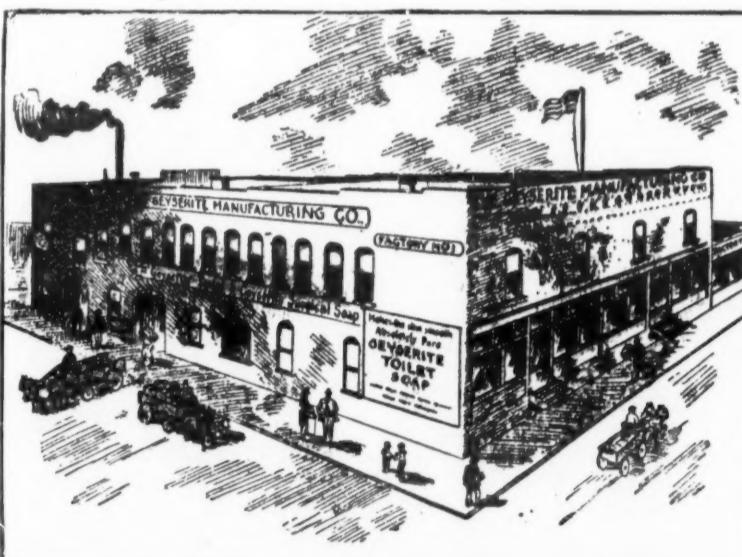
Try One of Three Ways.

Presuming that you have read this announcement carefully through, we ask you to do one of three things.

1—Fill out the coupon and order as much of the stock for cash as your present savings will permit, or as much on the installment plan as your future earnings will permit; or

2—Send to the company for a copy of "Gold in Geyserite," the book that tells all about Geyserite Soap, with analysis, etc.; what the company owns; about the soap mine in Nebraska; the output; the profits; the officers; list of directors, stockholders, etc.; or

3—Write to any mercantile agency anywhere, or any public official, newspaper, friend or foe in Colorado asking about the Geyserite Mfg. Co., and from the answers you get decide whether you will buy this stock at 35 cents or not. When you learn who are behind this venture you will want to come in.



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100 shares \$35.00 cash or \$7.00 cash \$4 per mo. for 7 months
200 shares \$70.00 cash or \$10.00 cash \$6 per mo. for 10 months
400 shares \$140.00 cash or \$20.00 cash \$12 per mo. for 10 months
500 shares \$175.00 cash or \$25.00 cash \$15 per mo. for 10 months
1000 shares \$350.00 cash or \$100 cash \$25 per mo. for 10 months
5000 shares \$1750.00 cash or \$350 cash \$140 per mo. for 10 months

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Gentlemen: Kindly enter my subscription for shares of stock in

The Geyserite Manufacturing Co. at the rate of 35c per share, par value \$1.00, non-assessable, no personal liability.

I enclose \$ first payment.

Name Town State

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IN these thanksgiving days let us think of some things. Times have changed from the old days of conservatism. We have gone at such a reckless pace in Wall Street in the past few years, and especially during the era of clique control, that nothing feases us. Only a few years ago, the appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury in Wall Street with a measure of relief for a strained condition of the banks of New York City was regarded as an indication of serious financial trouble. This year the Secretary of the Treasury's aid has been invoked nearly half a dozen times. He has come to the rescue in moments of peril and helped tide over our trouble. Not only this, but, in his public utterances, he has warned Wall Street of the peril attending its progress on the path of speculative booming.

Of course there must come a time when the Secretary of the Treasury will have exhausted all his resources, and when he will find it necessary to refuse to do anything more to relieve the congestion in the money market. It behoves those who think that we can continue in a wild course of speculation, regardless of our overstrained credit, the scarcity of loanable funds, and the attitude of foreign lenders, to begin to think seriously of these things, instead of everlastingly dwelling on the wonderful prosperity of the country.

No one denies that our prosperity is phenomenal, and that it has been further stimulated by the splendid crops of the current year; but those who believe that railroad earnings are to continue to show an increase, and that each year is to be a better one than the former, are liable to be mistaken. So are those who expect that every year is to be a better crop year. Nothing is more certain than that we shall have good years for business and bad years, and good years for crops and poor years. Providence has blessed us continually in these matters, but in these days of thanksgiving, while we are feasting and rejoicing rather than giving thanks, let us bear in mind that our storehouses may not always be filled to overflowing, and that there are seasons of adversity as surely ahead of us as they have been ahead of other generations who failed to perceive them in the day of prosperity.

The tendency of labor to demand higher wages is still in evidence. So is the tendency to higher prices for nearly all commodities that enter into the necessities of life. Accompanying these tendencies is one for shortening the hours of labor. We may therefore look for a greater cost in the conduct of business

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of all kinds, railway, industrial, and commercial enterprises. Under these conditions, railway earnings during the ensuing year will be regarded as satisfactory if they are only as good as they have been during the current year. Those who are banking on a constant increase in dividends will have to face disappointment.

I have repeatedly called attention to the fact that it is most difficult to organize an upward movement in the stock market when prices are on as high a level as at present. This is a higher level than that of a year ago, and a higher level than interest rates justify. There are those who believe that the increased output of gold means still higher prices for commodities, and still higher interest rates for some time to come. This may explain the slackening in the demand for gilt-edged securities yielding four percent, or less. Money lenders find opportunities for the use of their funds freely

though of low-grade. 2. The "Copper Handbook" for 1906 just out, sells for \$5 in buckram, with gilt top, and \$7.50 in full library morocco. You can order it direct from the editor and publisher, Mr. Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich.

"B." Montrose: The Clear Creek and Gilpin Company owns one of the largest mineralized properties in the State of Colorado. The holdings include two developed mines which are said to have a combined record of over a million dollars. The Company's engineers estimate that the tunnel which is now being driven to intersect the Albro and Eagle veins will yield a tonnage of \$20 gold-silver-lead ore of sufficient volume to keep 100 stamps dropping without interruption. Much of the rock taken from the upper workings of the Albro mine was smelting ore, and is said to have netted former owners considerably over \$100 to the ton. The property is well located and in a section of Colorado where the chance of a failure of the veins to yield surface values at point of tunnel intersection is small, according to the statements of engineers. The firm of A. R. Specht & Co. is well

known that seem to have a favorable outlook. 3. Spencer Trask & Company, 62 William Street, New York, members of the Stock Exchange, are bankers and brokers of excellent standing. 4. No one can tell to what extent liquidation may be compulsory to relieve the strain on the money market. Many believe that the load is already being lessened, but indications as I see them do not point that way. 5. Everything depends upon how the market carries itself toward the new year.

"B." Highmore, S. D.: Chicago Great Western has authorized \$50,000,000 common, \$15,000,000 preferred A, \$10,000,000 preferred B, and \$30,000,000 4 per cent. debentures. Preferred A has voting power and is entitled to receive 5 per cent. per annum if earned. First dividend on preferred A was paid in 1899, but in August, 1904, the regular dividend was passed and none has since been paid. Its obligations, besides its stock issues, aggregate about \$8,000,000 gold 5 per cent. notes outstanding, besides about \$17,000,000 or \$18,000,000 bonds on railroad systems it has acquired. Repeated rumors have been heard that various large interests were seeking control of the company because of its independent and competitive character. Some day it is likely that it will fall into the hands of one of its chief competitors. The effect on the stock will depend on the nature of the combination. The stock is not assessable, and is regarded with favor because, in a bull market, it is usually active and attracts attention. It has an excellent business, and its earnings showed a fair increase last year. The management is strong and aggressive, and its president, Mr. Stickney, is one of the best-informed railroad men in the country.

Continued on page 525.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.
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LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
etc., etc.

at five per cent. upward, and accordingly have no use for securities yielding only four per cent. or less. They are sellers rather than buyers of these. Yet numerous stocks on the list are selling on a four per cent. basis, and we are told that this should be satisfactory to the shareholders. The rise in interest rates must lead, in the natural order of things, to a decline rather than to an advance in such securities, unless their dividends are increased.

One other factor of the market to which I have before alluded is over-speculation prevailing in all speculative commodities. There are those who believe that the rise in copper has been facilitated in part by manipulative purchases, and that the strength of the iron market has been contributed to by purchases of iron warrants at home and abroad. The speculation in real estate, especially in the vicinity of New York, has been overdone. A break in any of these speculative movements might precipitate a break in others. The great danger to the stock market will come not from a single adverse circumstance, but from an unexpected combination of such circumstances at an unfavorable moment. No one can foresee just when this will occur. Therefore it is safer to operate in such a market with great conservatism, to have one's funds within easy reach, to avoid slenderly margined accounts, and to keep close to the shore and in reach of a life-preserver all the time.

"S." Syracuse, N. Y.: The report regarding the property, which appears in the "Copper Handbook" of Mr. Horace J. Stevens, is not entirely favorable. I regard him as an excellent authority.

"Neimer," Cincinnati: Corn Products preferred is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends, although they have not thus far been paid. I regard the stock with favor in view of the excellence of its management.

"X." Pawtucket, R. I.: I do not see how it is possible to dissolve a going concern like the American Malting Company without the consent of the shareholders, but, under the New Jersey law, non-consenting stock after a certain period can be purchased by a reorganized company at a fair price.

"C." New York: I do not regard any of the stocks in the market as particularly cheap at present in view of the tremendous pressure on the money market, and the fear that there must be liquidation before the close of the year. Pennsylvania and B. and O. are both selling at what might be regarded as attractive prices if a bull movement were in sight. As to Mexican Central, too little is known regarding the management to justify an expression of opinion. On declines St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Texas Pacific, Erie first preferred, and Ont. and Western would offer opportunities for speculation.

"Gun," Pennsylvania: 1. My advices on Butte Coalition are favorable, and I am told that it is earning about 20 per cent. on the stock, with possibilities of earning more if high prices of copper continue. There has been a good deal of talk on Superior and Pittsburgh by the same parties who have been bullish on Butte Coalition. 2. Butte Exploration is a low-grade proposition, with a small capital, but has possibilities. British Columbia Copper has a strong directorate, with a property capable of making good returns because of its enormous extent.

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A world-wide demand exists for the two great staple products—sugar and tobacco—at prices that provide an enormous rate of profits.

Similar enterprises in the Philippines, Hawaii, Sumatra, and Cuba are paying from \$200.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre annually, and when the vast holdings of this Company are brought under full cultivation the annual profits can only be figured in the millions.

You have an opportunity to share in these millions. From the Net Profits for the year 1906 a dividend will be paid December 31st at the rate of 6 2-3 per cent. per annum, on the present selling price of the stock, and the dividends for 1907 will be greatly increased.

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The stockholders of this company are absolutely protected at all times against any possible loss by a special \$2,000,000 trust or guaranty fund. Perfect safety and enormous profits are therefore assured.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 524.

"B." Shelbina, Mo.: See note at the head of my department.

"W." New Orleans, La.: I can get no report regarding it.

"S. W." Bremerton, Wash.: The Sonora Development Company has a number of Mexican claims only very lightly developed. I see nothing attractive in the stock at present. Please read note at the head of my department.

"N." Lee, Mass.: On reactions it is very likely that Erie first preferred, Rock Island preferred, and Ontario and Western will be excellent purchases. I believe that Texas Pacific might be added to your list, and St. Louis Southwestern preferred.

"Vermont": 1. They are members of the Stock Exchange, and appear to be in good standing, but you must remember that brokers do not guarantee their reports. 2. The statements regarding the Furnace Creek South Extension Copper Company are quite roseate. I am making inquiries.

"W." New York: 1. The Wellington is more in the nature of a prospect than a developed mine, and its future is highly speculative. 2. The other mine to which you refer is hardly to be recommended. Neither of the propositions offers you much of a bargain. 2. Read note at the head of my department.

"N." Danville, Ky.: 1. I do not find much in the prospectus of the Colorado Yule Marble Company to commend, considering the large amount of the capital stock and the bond issues that have been authorized. 2. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to the privileges of this department.

"S." Chicago, Ill.: The Verde Grande has a large number of claims in Sonora, Mexico, upon which considerable work has been done. The Anaconda-Sonora has extensive mining properties in Sonora, Mexico, which are being well developed. Arrangements for the construction of a smelter are under way. The property seems to have merit.

"H." New York: Rich silver discoveries are being made in the Cobalt region. If I had inside information from reliable sources regarding any of the new mining properties now being developed in that section, I would be inclined to follow it, but I would not go on a wild-goose chase. Reports thus far given, regarding the property you mention, are favorable.

"Globe," Conn.: 1. Atchison common, on a 5 per cent. basis, does not look dear, provided this basis can be maintained in the face of the increased cost of maintenance and of labor generally. It has yet to prove that it is an investment stock, that is one that is assured of its dividends in an era of hard times. 2. According to present reports, Anaconda-Sonora.

"W. S." Monson, Mass.: 1. I agree with your judgment of Lawson. I have no faith in him, or in any of the properties which he is endeavoring to boost. 2. The property to which you allude has had a varied career, and, for a time, work was suspended. I understand that it has recently been resumed with promising results. It is too early to say what the ultimate outcome will be.

"J. A. C." Meriden, Conn.: The recent decision to increase the issue of preferred Woolen has

affected the market for the stock, and is not regarded as an evidence of the much-boasted prosperity of the company. A year ago, when there was much talk of dividends on the common, I said there were evidences of manipulation. I would not sacrifice my common, though I see no immediate prospects of dividends.

"R." Jersey City: 1. The Bingham Central has a number of claims between the Utah Con. and Boston Con. mines in Bingham County, Utah. It is one of the Sam Newhouse propositions, and has value. Newhouse is a good deal of a manipulator, and knows how to do things. I would not sacrifice my stock at present, though there are those who see in the present mining excitement indications of dangerous over-speculation. 2. The Blue Bell looks purely speculative. I do not recommend it.

"M." Somerville, N. J.: The flowery prospectuses are, for the most part, a little too rich for my blood. I do not recommend the propositions. 2. There are indications that the speculation in mining stocks on the curb has been overdone. I hear good reports of Dominion Copper, and, around 5 and 6, it appears to have been purchased by many of the friends of the management. Good authority states that the smelting facilities of the company are being largely increased, with possibilities of early dividends when the improvements have been completed.

"G. W." Milwaukee: 1. I understand they did and I expect that it will have to be paid. 2. All cumulative dividends will have to be met if the earnings will permit payment. 3. The annual meeting to which you refer was not that of the new corporation of the Malt Company, but of the old. Shareholders of the latter had exchanged their stock for shares in the new, and the meeting of the latter will be called later on. It is probable that payment of dividends on the new stock has been deferred, because it would compel payment of dividends on the old preferred, and some of that has not yet been exchanged under the reorganization plan.

"Banker" Ohio: 1. Southern Pacific preferred, being a railroad preferred stock, would naturally be regarded as a better investment than the bond of a newly organized industrial proposition. 2. Ontario and Western, if it drops to 40, would look like an attractive proposition. At the present rate of earnings, the stock could pay twice its dividends of 2 per cent. annually. 3. It is the general belief that, in view of the general prosperity of the country, it will not be difficult for the leaders of the Street to advance the market as soon as the stringency in money gives way. It will be difficult to do this, however, unless the advance is all along the line and not in a limited number of specialties.

Continued on page 526.

Automobiles for India.

INDIA is becoming, with splendid roads, a good market for automobiles. Much attention is given to the body, which is expected to be substantial and luxurious, but the Indian motorist is not a stickler for great engine horse-power, being satisfied with from sixteen to thirty, with a preference for the lower figure. Indian buyers, especially the natives, want bright colors, and vehicles which in the United States would be considered gaudy appeal to them very strongly. The English and French type of car, hung low from the axle, is more to their taste than

the high American style. Special Agent Charles M. Pepper, writing from Bombay, says that American cars would find a ready sale if several manufacturers were to make a bid for the business simultaneously, and thus make American machines better known.

Germany's Increasing Trade.

THE increase in the Suez Canal net tonnage from 1882 to 1905 was 8,058,000 tons, or 159 per cent. Great Britain's increase was 103 per cent., that of France 197, of Austria 420, of Germany 1,561.

Pure
good
old
RED
TOP
RYE

FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS
CINCINNATI, O. LOUISVILLE, K.Y. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The Incomparable WHITE The Car for Service



ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL FOR THE WHITE

In the recent Town Carriage Competition, conducted under rigorous rules by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, the White was awarded a gold medal. As stated by the Club, "The object of the trial is to show the advantages of self-propelled vehicles for town work." The following points were taken into consideration, and in all of them the White showed decided superiority.

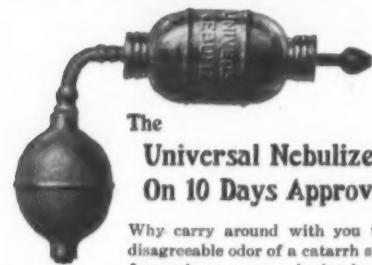
- A. General design of complete car.
- B. General appearance and finish of body work.
- C. Absence of smell and smoke.
- D. Absence of leakage of lubricant.
- E. Absence of noise with car stationary or running.
- F. Absence of vibration with car stationary or running.
- G. Smoothness of running and comfort of passengers.
- H. Ease of cleaning.
- I. Ease of access for repair.
- K. Ease of starting.
- L. Ease of stopping and speed changing without jerks or noise.
- M. Ease of manoeuvring.
- N. Comfort of passengers.
- O. Comfort of driver.

Of the 24 entrants in the class in which the White was entered (cars costing over £600) no other car received a gold medal except an electric machine. Had "radius of action" been considered, the White alone would have received the official "O. K."

Have you arranged for an early delivery of a White Model "G" or Model "H"?

WHITE SEWING
MACHINE COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

Cure Your Catarrh



The
Universal Nebulizer
On 10 Days Approval

Why carry around with you the disagreeable odor of a catarrh sufferer when you can absolutely get immediate relief from my treatment?

You cannot cure catarrh by taking medicine into the stomach. Air is the agency that carries the disease germs into the air passages, and air is the agency that must remove them.

This can be done and is done by our wonderful new Nebulizer shown above. It forces a filmy spray of healing, balsom oils to all parts of the nasal cavity, kills the germs, and soothes the irritated membranes.

If you have watery eyes, buzzing and roaring in the head, if your nose feels full, if you hawk and spit, if your hearing is impaired and your breath offensive, send immediately for our

Universal Nebulizer

with treatment, and try it 10 days free. This offer is a real blessing to all who suffer from this cruel disease. Do not make the mistake of trying to cure yourself by other means. We are making this offer because we know that hundreds have tried in vain to cure themselves and spent their money for nothing.

Our Special Trial Offer For a Short Time

If you will write us a mere postal card mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY, we will mail you our new Universal Nebulizer that can not leak, spill or evaporate, with treatment of vapor medication with complete directions for a quick home cure. If it gives perfect satisfaction after ten days' trial, and if you are pleased in every way, and wish to continue the treatment, send us \$3.00 and we will mail balance of six months' treatment free. If you are not satisfied after trial, mail back the Nebulizer, which will cost you only 12 cents postage, and you still have your money. Nothing can be more reasonable. We will deal fairly with you, as we do not want your money unless you are benefited. WRITE TODAY. Address

UNIVERSAL NEBULIZER CO.
Lock Box 110
Ashland, Ohio

YOUR GIFT Manufacturer's Brokers
have a line of beautiful,
high grade, SOLID GOLD, full jeweled,
ladies' watches fresh from the factory.
Useful, dainty, aristocratic
workmanship, and finish
the best. Positively the
biggest \$12.00 value
a jeweler can offer. \$6.85
With these
Unquestionably the
greatest opportunity ever
offered you. Send money
order at once. If don't
suit, price refunded.

A FEW MEN'S new
thin model, gold-filled.
Same price. Write on re-
quest.

HUNT & MCCREY, BROKERS, 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.



COOK'S
Imperial
EXTRA DRY
Champagne

most sparkling and effervescent.

SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

"WHAT'S the matter with the press?" is a question which insurance men were asked to answer at the recent seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, at St. Louis. Editor Young E. Allison, of *The Insurance Field*, undertook to answer by saying that the newspapers had gone crazy on the life-insurance question. "It is proof to my mind," said he, "that the press was crazy with crowd madness when it failed to see this great and astonishing fact"—the solvency of the companies—"looming up above the fog of petty and nasty personal scandals that it exploited day by day." It strikes us that the fault lies rather with the companies than with the press. The former have ever evinced a partiality for journals of the insurance class, and which no one, outside of insurance circles, ever reads. When the crisis came the companies that depended upon the influence of these journals found themselves leaning upon a reed, while the influence of the press was, in the main, directed against the companies—unjustly, no doubt, in many instances. Perhaps the hysterical section of the press was affected by what scientists have been pleased to term "the psychology of the mob." At any rate, it succeeded in inoculating its readers. It cannot be denied that there were existent in the companies many, many wrongs which needed rectification; but, as usual, a certain portion—shall we say the irresponsible portion?—of the press undertook to ask too much in the way of "reform," and so overshot the mark. Hereafter, life-insurance companies will be inclined to rely less than before upon the influence of what might be styled their trade journals. It cannot be denied that the press is a mighty factor in forming public opinion, and this is because, in spite of occasional hysterics, it generally gets at the facts and prints them.

"W.," Cincinnati, O.: I doubt if it would be wise for you to sacrifice your first payment. Under the new State law the dividends will have to be allotted to you annually, as I understand it. I regard the Connecticut Mutual, however, as a very excellent company.

"E. S. W.," New York: The form of policy in the Mutual Benefit, which you inclose, is simple and plain, but is no better than policies of the same kind issued by all the leading companies of New York and New England, nor are the rates or returns much different.

"R. H.," Binghamton, N. Y.: 1. You can obtain a child's endowment policy in the Prudential. This is a certain and satisfactory manner of taking care of a child or of children within certain limitations. A very interesting article on the subject by Dr. Schaeffer has been handsomely printed, and a copy will be sent you without charge if you will address Department S, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J. 2. No, the facts are as stated, and the demonstration is clear.

The Hermit

Mining Notes of Special Interest.
THE total copper production of the United States for 1905 was about 400,000 tons, half of which came from the Butte field, where much of the best ore mines show values of four per cent., upon which upward of \$100,000,000 has been paid in dividends. The Greenwater district of the Butte field has a copper showing running as high as thirty-three per cent.

CONDITIONS of unprecedented prosperity prevail in the Lake Superior copper region of Michigan. Everybody is "flush," it being no uncommon thing to find mine bosses who have accumulated snug little fortunes of \$50,000 or more. More men are employed there than ever before, but the mines could use more miners if they were available. During the year ending September 30th, the report of the mine inspector of Houghton County shows that the average number of men employed in the mines of that county was 16,506, an increase of 1,251 over the previous year. Estimates from the other counties which form the Lake Superior district bring the grand total of Michigan copper miners up to more than 20,000.

Mother's will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

THE SOHMER PIANO has always maintained a leading position, and to-day it has few equals, and no superiors. The Sohmer can rest upon its merits, and win every time.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 525.

"Z.," Jersey City: I cannot get no rating for the firm to which you refer, and none of the mining and other corporations appears to make reports available for inspection. I do not recommend them.

"M. O.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. I have no faith in the Consolidated Coal Company's stock. There is such a thing as offering stocks at too low a price, and it is not always wise to send good money after bad. Unless you have information from a reliable source regarding the value of the property, you would be very foolish to put any more money in it. What I can get is not reassuring.

"B. B.," Philadelphia: 1. The F. E. Houghton Company, Boston, reports steady progress on the Mineral Hill property in Danville, Wash. It is near the Granby. 2. I don't understand your question. Perhaps you refer to the Boston Exploration Company, a holding corporation for the Mineral Hill, the Triune, and the Providence, all in Washington. The F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston, is fiscal agent, to whom you may write. They will send you a portfolio of pictures of all the properties.

"S.," Easton, Penn.: 1. Both Erie and Southern Railway common are classed with the Morgan speculative stocks, which promise an advance whenever the market has a strong upward movement. This promise has been made for a long time, and is based, I am told, on the great improvement in both properties and in their constantly-increasing earnings. It must be borne in mind that the tendency to pay higher wages to railway employees must make serious inroads on railway earnings. 2. I think well of Lehigh Valley, but I doubt if it is wise to get into this market at present.

"H. M. B.," Syracuse, N. Y.: It is generally conceded that the Granby is a large but low-grade proposition, and, as long as copper maintains its present high price, it will be able to make generous returns to its shareholders. It is more highly capitalized than Dominion, which adjoins it, and which is rapidly getting in condition to increase its smelting output, and it is said to pay dividends. You are mistaken as to the capitalization, which is \$15,000,000; par value, \$10. As the stock has recently been selling at \$13, considerably above par, you will see that it is selling on a basis very much higher than the Victoria Chief. The latter is a high-grade cop-

X.," Pawtucket, R. I.: 1. The annual report of the American Malt showed a good working capital (over \$5,500,000) and a favorable condition of the property. It looked to me as if no particular effort was made to make the showing impressive. As to the outlook for dividends on the new stock, that depends on the declaration of dividends by the holding corporation on the old preferred stock. These have not yet been declared. The company has about \$2,000,000 cash on hand, sufficient to begin the payment of dividends. 2. There is no doubt that the gentlemen, embracing several stockholders, who recently visited the Victoria Chief have come back profoundly impressed with its possibilities. One of these is a mining engineer of wide reputation. The statements they make are corroborated by the local newspapers, and there can be no doubt that the company has large possessions in a territory which

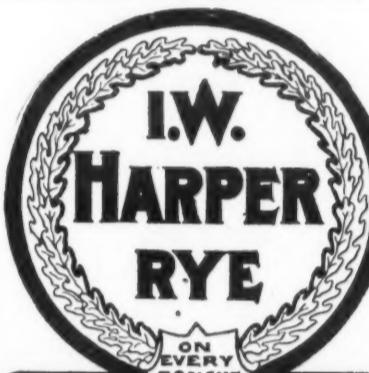
Continued on page 527.



HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

THE
WHISKEY
OF
REFINED
TASTE

Bold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



AGED AND RESPECTED

With character and merit. The spirit of Kentucky hospitality; the essence of good cheer. The best whiskey for all uses. Gold medals at New Orleans, 1885; Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900; and Grand Prize, highest award, at World's Fair, St. Louis.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere.



CLUB COCKTAILS

The best beginning to Christmas merriment and the most delightful drink in the world. To be prized for their uniform delicacy in flavor, for their rare smoothness—of perfectly blended old liquors, aged in wood to exquisite mellowness. No chance-proportioned, unblended cocktail can possibly be so good. CLUB COCKTAILS are measure-mixed to absolute uniformity.

Seven kinds—all delightful—
of good grocers everywhere.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
Hartford New York London

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 526.

has produced great mines. The fact that the stock has already advanced to \$1 per share, and that a further advance is believed to be inevitable, is interesting. I am not able to give you the detailed reports made by the visitors. You can obtain them by dropping a line to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, the president, 100 Broadway, New York. These shares look far more attractive than most of the new properties now offered to the public.

"W." White Plains, N. Y.: Col. Fuel, Va.-Carol, them, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, at intervals, all show speculative activity. The prosperity of the iron and steel industry, if it continues, may some day be reflected in Col. Fuel shares. It is no secret that the Steel Trust at one time sought to control Col. Fuel. The obligations of the company have been greatly increased during the past few years. Va. Chemical is making excellent reports of earnings, and doing an increasing business.

"C." Rochester, N. Y.: One of the accepted authorities on mining in this country is Stevens's "Copper Handbook," and, in the issue of last year, it has this to say about the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company. It says the ores are principally slightly auriferous and highly argentiferous, with silver values increasing in depth. The Cooney and the Peacock were producers of ores to the estimated value of \$1,250,000 in the past. It enumerates the improvements in the property as a good steam plant, electric-light plant, dwellings, saw-mill, store, and 100-ton mill, and says that in spite of lack of rail facilities, the property is prospering and is well regarded. I have alluded heretofore to the value of the Mogollon property, and to the desirability of inquiring into the offer which President Curran has made, of bonds of the company at par, with a 50 per cent. bonus of preferred stock. The Silver City Enterprise, of recent date, pays high tribute to Mr. Curran's good work at the Mogollon, and predicts that it will be one of the heaviest producers in the Mogollon Mountain. Engineering and Mining Journal, a very excellent paper, devotes nearly a page to the remarkable development of the gold, silver, and copper mines of the Mogollon and Cooney districts, and says the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company has the most complete equipment and extensive acreage of any company in the district, with mines that have produced, and are capable of producing, great wealth. Those of my readers who think of investing in mining properties, I believe will find it to their interest to address President Thomas J. Curran, of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, at Cooney, New Mexico. He is on the ground, and is in position to give the latest and best information regarding his properties, and there is every assurance that they are not of the wildcat species. With proper development they ought to be extraordinarily profitable.

NEW YORK, November 22d, 1906. JASPER.

Business Chances Abroad.

THE USE of refrigerators, which has been very limited in southern France, is now becoming more general, owing to the increase in the manufacture of ice, with resulting reductions in its price. Those sold at present are of a very primitive type, and the American article, with its handsome exterior and its scientific system of ventilation, should prove an attractive competitor.

ATTENTION of American manufacturers of cotton duck is invited by C. M. Knight, American vice-consul at Cape Town, to the large demand for that article recently created by the act of Parliament compelling fruit-growers and nurserymen to clean their trees of scale insects. The treatment prescribed makes necessary a covering for the trees, for which duck is apparently the best material.

THERE IS a wide field in India for the use of the windmill as an agent for irrigation. The ancient method of lifting water by bullock-power is much more expensive, and the Hindu is coming to realize it. The American consul at Calcutta thinks that the American manufacturer would find a profitable field in India for his engines, and that it would pay several firms to combine and share the expense of exploiting the territory by sending a number of pushing agents.

THE COTTON-SEED oil producers of this country failed twenty or twenty-five years ago to follow up the admission of European olive-oil experts that they could not detect one-third cotton-seed oil in their best olive oil. If this had been done it might have been possible to build up a far larger market for cotton-seed oil in Europe than that which now exists (the largest volume of exports to any one country was \$4,089,600 to the Netherlands in 1905.) Attention is especially called to the opportunities which exist in Mohammedan countries for the substitution of cotton-seed oil and cottoleone for pork lard, the use of which is forbidden by the Moslem religion.

EVERYBODY in Manchuria, according to Consul Roger S. Greene, of Vladivostok, wears rubber overshoes and arctics during the cold winters and muddy springs. Those now sold there are of Russian manufacture, very thick, with a lining of wool or cotton. They are so made as to be slipped or stamped on without using the hands. The most common kind is made with a high front which nearly covers the whole of a low shoe. Prices for men's rubbers range from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents; for women's from

one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents, the retailers making a comparatively small profit.

CONSUL S. H. SHANK, of Winnipeg, says that American carriages are not well received by the Manitoba trade. Twenty per cent. of the farm wagons sold there are of American manufacture, and the number is decreasing, in spite of the fact that the farmers are willing to pay ten dollars more for the American-made wagon than for one manufactured in Canada, on account of its superior quality.

EXTENSIVE plans for development are now being executed in New Zealand. There are as yet only 2,374 miles of railroad in an area of 104,000 square miles, and most of the things necessary for railroad construction and operation will be required from foreign sources. It is proposed to replace the wooden wharves at the principal ports. The Auckland harbor board is authorized to spend \$10,000,000 for this purpose, and an Australian corporation is now actively engaged in the work. Steel frames for buildings are sure to be more in demand in the future, owing to the lesson which New Zealand, which has also suffered from earthquakes, has learned from the experience of San Francisco. The geographical position of the United States should give this country a large share in this trade.

CONSUL-GENERAL H. B. MILLER, of Yokohama, advises American merchants and manufacturers who hope to increase their far-Eastern trade to send active and alert representatives to Japan. These representatives must be prepared to furnish satisfactory explanations in answer to the questions which a well-informed Japanese merchant is sure to ask about their goods. He also recommends that American manufacturers of machinery have the cruder and coarser parts made in Japan. A study of the tariff and conditions offered by the Japanese government will show the soundness of this advice. In every way, he says, there is much more to be gained by working in harmony with Japan for the trade of the Orient than by pursuing a policy of stubborn opposition and blind competition.

Special Prizes for Photos.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Duplicates of all photographs should be sent, as sometimes one is spoiled in the using. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Matte surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

LIQUEUR
PÈRES
CHARTREUX

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

THIS FAMOUS CORDIAL, KNOWN AS CHARTREUSE, HAS FOR CENTURIES BEEN THE PREFERRED AFTER-DINER LIQUEUR OF POLITE SOCIETY.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bärtner & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Sole Agents for United States.



150 MAGIC TRICKS 10c

For 10 cents we will send you by return mail 150 Magic Tricks with cards, ribbons, rings, collars, etc., all so cleverly explained that you can easily learn them and be as great a magician as Herman or Keller. No other means of entertaining is so effective, yet it is easy to learn. We guarantee success. Big Catalog of many other tricks free with each order. Send 10 cents and be pleased to write your friends. B. DRAKE, Dept. 388, 610 Jackson St., Chicago.

NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE
SENT ON TRIAL

Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never allows the broken limb to move. It is a simple, safe, comfortable and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded and I have it in my power to teach anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. Remember I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me and I will refund your money. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that the way I do business is always honest, square and fair, and selling thousands of people this way for the past five years. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. Just give me a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 2587 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

Entered with Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Medical Supplies Wanted.

AMERICAN pharmaceutical supplies might easily make their way in the markets of Harput, Turkey, and the surrounding country, according to E. E. Young, American consul at Harput. As most of the physicians are Armenians, graduates of American schools and medical colleges, they are naturally prejudiced in favor of the American produce.

Market for Adding-machines.

ADDING-MACHINES might be made to displace the ancient abacus which is used by offices of every description and all retail stores in Russia. Consul Heingartner, of Riga, believes that, with the proper effort—such as the cash-register manufacturers employ—a cheap machine of this character would find a large market in Russia.

To Fat People

Reduce Your Weight 3 to 5 Pounds a Week
I have a sensible, harmless treatment that will reduce your weight from three to five pounds every week. No starving or change of habits required. I am a regular practising physician and make a specialty of obesity for men and women. By my treatment your weight will be reduced without causing wrinkles or flabbiness of skin; heavy abdomen, double chin, or other evidences of obesity will disappear; your form will acquire symmetry; complexion will improve; the heart, lungs, liver, stomach, or other organs will be remedied; and you will be delightedly astonished at the promptness and ease with which these results are accomplished under my system. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for my new book on obesity, its cause and cure, which will be sent sealed in plain envelope. It will convince you.

(H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., Dept. 698, New York)

Leslie's Weekly's Classified Service

THE BEST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING MEDIUM
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES SOLD EACH WEEK—1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable announcements out of these columns

MALE HELP WANTED

POSITIONS OPEN. Office manager, \$2,500; bookkeeper, \$1,200; college man, \$800; draftsmen, \$1,500; salesmen, \$3,000. Write us to-day. HARGOODS, 305-307 Broadway, N. Y.

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES—Anxious to be posted? Read THE NOVELTY NEWS, illustrated. \$1 a year. Trial 3 months, 25 cents. Suite D, Firmenich Bldg., Chicago.

How To Use These Columns

Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



THE SUFFICIENCY OF WEALTH.

CHIMMIE—"So yer refuse me 'cause I'm poor? Well, yer'll find dat money don't bring happiness."

AMANDY—"Well, it don't have ter. See? It kin hire it brung."

Wilson -

For guarantee of purity,
see back label on every bottle;
That's All!

JUDGE'S TWENTY-SIXTH CHRISTMAS NUMBER

DATED DECEMBER 22

WILL be published the second week in December. It will be a triple number in colors, and as handsome as the best art and printing can make it. The cover is the work of **JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG**—one of his cleverest and most fetching designs. There will be upward of sixteen pages in color, and a laughable double-page Christmas fancy by "Zim." JUDGE's entire staff of contributors have collaborated on the rest of the book. Daggy has some quaint things both in color and black-and-white. Taylor and Sarka and all the old JUDGE favorites are there. Then there is **FLAGG'S NERVY NAT**—what kind of a Christmas would it be without Nervy? And Flagg has some funny things in black-and-white also.

As for writers—they are all in the Christmas JUDGE—all the real funny fellows. There is Gillilan, Nesbit, Ellis Parker Butler, Kiser, Lampton, Pitzer, John Kendrick Bangs, and many more; and JUDGE himself will try his hand on two or three little things. For instance, JUDGE will deliver a few opinions from the bench, being his twenty-sixth Christmas address to Christians, heathens, New Yorkers, and editors—not to speak of husbands, wives, and any others who may be present. You may try to be happy without the Christmas JUDGE. But what's the use of courting failure when it will only cost you, to succeed properly, the trifling sum of

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